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Britain Firm in Orient; Move on Truck Tribute; G Men Tackle Espionage

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 17, 1939

Chamberlain Tells Commons of Stand in Orient

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, referring to press comments, declared today in the House of Commons that the British Government "would not and could not" reverse its foreign policy in the Far East at "the demand of another power." He denied that the Government had received any demands from Tokyo. "The Japanese official attitude would be more correctly described as a desire that Great Britain should endeavor to regard the Sino-Japanese hostilities with more understanding of Japan's difficulties," he added.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that "the local situation at Tientsin," where the British and French concessions have been blockaded since June 14, "has on the whole improved and food supplies are now entering in sufficient quantities and adequate supplies of milk are now available."

British-Japanese Talks on Tientsin Delayed

TOKYO (AP)—A meeting between Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, scheduled for today, was postponed till July 19 to allow for London's reply to Sir Robert's report on the opening discussion. Japan's refusal to limit the discussion to local issues was understood to be a major stumbling block. The Japanese wished to discuss British "anti-Japanism" in general—not merely the immediate issues at Tientsin. On July 21 Emperor Hirohito will review the fleet off Yokosuka, on Japan's southern coast.

U. S. Businessmen in Tientsin Ask Trade Aid

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce has appealed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for United States help in opposing trade restrictions which the Japanese-dominated Peiping Provisional Government is imposing in North China, effective today. It is believed that if the restrictions are enforced to the full they will mean the virtual disappearance of American business in this area.

Injunction Hits $1,000,000-a-Year System

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal action to break up an alleged $1,000,000-a-year trucking "tribute" conspiracy, operating from coast to coast, was taken today when Judge John C. Knox signed a decree permanently enjoining Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, from acts of violence and intimidation.

Assistant United States Attorney Moses H. Lewis said signing of the decree, which was consented to by the Union, would end what he described as a Nation-wide racket preying on shippers, owners, and truck drivers. Mr. Lewis said defendants in the case hired gangsters to terrorize drivers and force payment of $9.42 for large trucks and $8.41 for small trucks entering the State, and that similar conditions prevailed in every State.

G Men Study Methods of Checking Spying

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director, made the growing problem of international spying the chief topic today for a two-week meeting of men in charge of field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Espionage, Mr. Hoover said, has caused the greatest recent increase in the Bureau's work. About 125 agents were called in for the meeting.

Three Americans Rescued as Plane Falls in Bay

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Three Americans, including Lawrence C. Mitchell, United States military attaché, were rescued from Rio de Janeiro Bay today after their airplane struck the water and sank.

The plane was piloted by O. J. Whitney, President of the O. J. Whitney Company of New York, airplane transportation and instruction concern. The other passenger was a mechanic.

Roosevelt Approves Measure to Honor Pulaski

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a House resolution authorizing him to proclaim next Oct. 11 as Gen. Casimir Pulaski's memorial day for observance of the passing of the Revolutionary War hero. General Pulaski was a Polish patriot.

British General Flies to Poland for Talks

LONDON (AP)—The new Inspector General of the British Overseas Forces, Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, took off from Croydon Airport for Warsaw today for staff talks with the Polish high military command.

French staff officers arranged talks with Turkish military experts at Ankara, the Turkish Capital, on defense plans under the French-Turkish pact.

Ciano Visits Ruins of Alcazar With General

TOLEDO, Spain (AP)—Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, on a State visit to Spain, visited the ruins of the Alcazar yesterday. Gen. José Moscardo, who headed the garrison which withstood the Republicans in 1936 in one of the most dramatic episodes of the civil war, explained the defenders' stand.

70,000 Croats in Army Order Honor Matchek

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP)—Seventy thousand Croats paraded past Vladko Matchek in military formation yesterday in honor of the Croatian home rule leader's anniversary. Dr. Matchek, mounted on a white horse, reviewed the columns.

All over Croatia there was dancing in the streets and fireworks.

Facilities in Commons for U. S. Press Urged

LONDON (AP)—A new move to give American newsmen press gallery facilities in Parliament was seconded yesterday by the Sunday Observer. It said, "Ordinary good folk in Britain can hardly believe their ears or contain their wrath when they are told that even yet the American press has no proper facilities for reporting and describing proceedings of the House of Commons." At present foreign newsmen must apply for tickets every time they wish to attend.

Entry to Palestine for 2,600 Jews on Ships?

JERUSALEM (AP)—The plight of 2,600 Jewish refugees on four Greek ships outside Palestine territorial waters has aroused inhabitants of Palestine who are demanding that local authorities assist them to disembark despite the six-month immigration ban.

Economics in the Modern World

The first of a series of 12 articles under the general title "Economics in the Modern World" is starting today on the financial page.

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Kenner Captains Cutter On Antarctic Expedition

BALTIMORE, (AP)—A Maryland veteran of battles with Arctic ice floes will command the United States Coast Guard Cutter Northland when the ship sails on the American Government expedition to claim territory in Antarctica.

Lieut. Commander William W. Kenner, who has been in charge of the cutter Calypso in Chesapeake Bay, will leave July 19 for Oakland, where the Northland is in drydock in preparation for the Government-sponsored expedition, to be commanded by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Lieut. Kenner spent years in the Arctic, serving as navigation officer aboard the Northland on her annual cruise "North of Nowhere" to visit the Indian and Eskimo settlements from Nome to Point Barrow above the Arctic Circle.

Building Boom Threat Disturbs Officials

Controlled prosperity for industry urged in California study—Investment salvage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Let's stop overbuilding and oversub-dividing and guide the building industry into a controlled prosperity to insure continuity of employment and safeguard capital investments. This is the gist of a study engineered by the University of California and published in the form of the latest Southern California Business Review.

While attacking many Government policies and community business practices, the study, one of a series directed by Dr. Thurston H. Ross, emphasied the "improper handling" of real estate by private agencies as helping to discourage the sound expansion of real estate. The survey is said by many observers to be one of the most impartial yet taken, constituting at least the minimum knowledge that should be possessed by all actual potential home owners, it said, even to the mobile trailerite whose very existence is considered a protest to methods used in real estate.

Investment Still Safe?

Although there is a paradox of home and commercial vacancies increasing while new construction goes on under "unbelievably liberal terms," the situation is seen as such that "anyone who has used reasonable care and intelligence in his investments has little to fear from the real estate situation itself." Government tax policies being another matter, as far as threats are concerned.

"Sound investments in real estate are those covering property which not one but many people might be interested in acquiring, using, and maintaining. Despite its unwarranted expansion, there are still sound investments in real estate today, but they must be chosen with more care than the average investor seems to feel he needs to exercise.

"But we have confused cause and result so far as real estate is concerned. We have erected apartments hoping that someone would find purchasing power and develop sufficient social consciousness and status to move into them; we have built stores hoping that people with purchasing power would come from some place and trade there; we have improved subdivisions hoping that families with an assured income would come to live in them. Insofar as these objectives have been achieved, the real estate situation is sound; where they have failed to materialize, we have put the cart before the horse, and the situation is unsound and invested capital is in jeopardy."

100 Per Cent Financing

In other thrustful language, the report blames the multiple-dwelling plight on 100 per cent financing of single-family homes; vacancies in apartments have doubled while rents fell 15 per cent during the past year; yet it's but a decade since a similar development appeared, the report reveals.

Large-scale housing was attacked for its "fallacies in providing conveniences unappreciated by many 'underprivileged' i. e. coal in bath tubs, hobnails on hardwood floors." Low rent was seen to mean part rent, with Government—through taxes on the rest of the neighborhood—paying the balance.

Other subjects of attack were: the setting of peak rents as an indication of value; lower interest rates for purchasers of new homes than for remodeled homes; and social rather than economic justification for new homes, since there was no shortage, only dissatisfaction.

Construction Gains In Eastern States

Building in eastern U. S. continues to climb this year, contributing heavily to what authorities think will probably be the sixth consecutive year of increasing construction for the country as a whole.

Atlantic and New England States produced in June the largest percentage of building permits, measured in dollar volume, reported by any section.

As for the entire United States, June turned up more building permits than any June since 1930, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., pointed out.

Taking another angle, contracts let for residential building the first six months of this year ran higher in volume than any six months since 1929, according to the Dodge Statistical Research Bureau.

Time to prevent boom, housing officials declare—Financing plans indicate trend.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's not too soon to check up on the brakes in the house construction industry to see if they are strong enough to prevent another boom, warns the National Association of Housing Officials here.

Not that these officials think there's any sign of overbuilding as yet. They agree that the chief concern of the construction industry today is to get momentum rather than to find controls. But housing experts are a forward-looking lot, and they are peering some years ahead to a time when they believe strong checks may be needed to keep building in hand.

"For several years past," writes a member of the Association in the 1939 Housing Yearbook, recently published, "attention has naturally been centered on how the Government might properly stimulate private residential construction. Very little thought has been given to ways and means of slowing down a boom in housing construction.

What Boom Means

"Anyone who has lived through the middle and late twenties with his eyes open, however, ought to be concerned with this second problem as well. The Federal Government is particularly involved, not only as a protector of economic health and public welfare, but as an agency that will have several billion dollars of contingent liabilities that might be largely turned into actual liabilities by the generation and collapse of a large-sized boom."

By tightening up their lending and loan insurance policies, Federal loan agencies can put brakes upon small-house construction if the need arises, these officials note. But will the brakes be strong enough to stop a disastrous boom once one gets well under way, they ask. It appears to them that many new houses will be needed in the next few years, and machinery of the industry will probably be geared to supply that need. Once that expansion occurs, can it be kept from overproducing with the Government controls now in existence, they question.

Since the interest of the building and loan business is involved, Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Building and Loan League, naturally looks with concern upon liberal Government lending policies in the home building field, and agrees with the housing officials that there is need for caution. Abundance of credit at the disposal of home builders, he said in recent testimony before a Federal committee, seems to be leading the country toward another "financing boom."

Favor Caution

Real estate people do not see any portents of a building boom upon the horizon, but they agree that everything possible should be done to prevent one, according to members of the staff of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here.

One measure they warmly endorse is the proposed 1940 census of housing, now under consideration in the Senate after having passed the House. Such a census, they say, would provide people with facts about the real estate and housing market they have never had.

As to the need for other brakes, the Association holds that existing agencies can supply the retarding force needed. Unification of Federal lending agencies, in the new Federal Loan Agency makes it possible for the Government to exert restraints where and when required, in the judgment of E. L. Ostendorf, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Association.

British Weigh Tientsin Action As Aid to Chiang's Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17 — Despite Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's assurances in Parliament today of unchanged policy in China, there are evidences here that evacuation of the British concession at Tientsin as a temporary measure is being seriously considered here. The step would be taken as a last resort if an adjustment cannot be reached with Japan in the negotiations which started at Tokyo July 15.

If such a move had to be made, it is intimated, it would be accompanied by more open measures of support for the Chinese Government than hitherto, and would in nowise constitute abandonment of British rights, either in Tientsin or any other part of China.

In the opinion of informed circles here the Tientsin episode is a sign of Japan's growing weakness, not strength. Japanese militarists, it is held, expected that the Chinese "incident" would be liquidated in about six months at the outside.

It has now gone on over two years and shows no sign of an early ending. If therefore the Japanese are to win in the end, they have got to prevent other countries which sympathize with the Chiang Kai-shek regime from going on helping it.

Want Regime Recognized

That this is really the issue back of the Tientsin episode is regarded here as proved by the preliminary conditions which the Japanese press is demanding for discussions on the actual Concession episode itself. Though Mr. Chamberlain declared that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita himself has only asked that the question should be discussed with wider comprehension of Japan's peculiar position and difficulties, other voices in Japan—belonging apparently to the Japanese military who are not under control of the Japanese Foreign Office—are understood to be demanding that the British Government should recognize the new regime in China set up under Japanese auspices.

It is hinted in Whitehall that if Japan insists on discussing the wider problems which involve the rights of the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington, Britain will demand that these states be invited to the conference.

Watched by Danubian States

As The Times of London says today, between these two standpoints there is "a great gulf fixed." It is still uncertain whether it is bridgeable.

Vital though the discussions are for the whole position in the Far East, there are already indications that their outcome will have important repercussions in Europe. The press throughout the Danubian states is watching developments with the closest attention in the hope of finding a clue to the riddle whether Britain really means to resist further acts of aggression. There is widespread belief in that part of the world that Britain still has no intention of fighting unless directly attacked.

Tientsin is also considered as playing an important part in this because of the effect either failure or success might have on the attitude of the Tokyo militarists.

Actually there is reason to believe that although a successful outcome of the Moscow negotiations is still uncertain, most of the major obstacles have now been cleared away with the exception of the definition of aggression.

Japanese ban outside aid for refugees: Page 3.

Mars 'Tells All' to Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT HAMILTON, Calif. — Many times when such statements are made as "Mars is known to have an atmosphere," the layman would like to know how such facts are gained since no one has yet managed to go there and obtain such information first hand.

The answer in this case depends on photographs taken by infrared and ultraviolet light. Infrared light is capable of penetrating haze and atmosphere very easily while ultraviolet light is reflected by such atmosphere. Hence a photograph of Mars made through ultraviolet light shows the planet as a large disk without detail, while infrared light shows a smaller disk with greater detail because this light penetrating the atmosphere is reflected by the surface itself.

The classical example of this was the work of Dr. William H. Wright at Lick Observatory in 1936 whose comparison photographs show that Mars has an atmosphere which extends at least 60 miles above the planet's surface.

Lick Observatory, from "The Telescope"

Proof of Atmosphere

Comparison photographs taken in infrared and ultraviolet light.

Mars in Brilliant Phase

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Mars, celestial resource of prolific romancers and partner with actor Orson Welles in an unintentional and bizarre radio scare last year, again is making a play for a spot in the news.

The bright, reddish luminary whose imagined inhabitants have thrilled story-book readers, is in such an exceedingly brilliant phase right now that an inestimable number of the curious are wondering what's going on in the sky that might not be mere routine.

Miss Maude Bennot, Director of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, said yesterday that many persons were telephoning to ask: "What's that bright star in the southeastern sky in the early evening?" The "star" is Mars.

President Hyde Congratulates Mayor

© International

Mrs. Tom Clarke, New Mayor of Dublin, Received

Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of Eire, greets Dublin's first woman mayor, when she called upon him at his residence.

Dublin elects its first woman mayor: Page 5.

Wide Revision of Laws Urged as Monopoly Curb

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — "The tendency toward the concentration of control of the economic system in fewer and fewer business executives seems proved," declared the Federal Monopoly Committee in its preliminary report today after its first year's investigation.

The Committee spoke solemnly, as though handing down an opinion from a bench. It continued:

"The consequence of that tendency is a steadily lessening number of competitors."

Then, summing it all up, from the experience gained thus far in the initial effort to get down to the bottom of basic national economic facts and find out what makes the country's economy tick, the Committee concluded:

"Concentration of economic power and wealth is accompanied by increasing unemployment and narrowing markets. . . .

What To Do About It

"The Committee is of the opinion that the sooner the widespread existence of monopolistic practices in commerce is recognized and acknowledged, the sooner the country can get down to the business of determining what to do about it. While there may be differences of opinion as to the solution, there is no point in disputing the fact."

The preliminary report of the Temporary National Economic Committee, popularly known as the "Monopoly Committee," is sketchy in regard to the points that it takes up and in its specific recommendations. These are forecast, cover only a part of the dozen or more subjects it has investigated. Its main recommendations for the present are a series of seven changes in the patent laws, five of which are already passed by the House and before the Senate, and the more spectacular anti-monopoly proposals. The latter would:

1. Prohibit one company from acquiring assets, as well as the stock, of a competing company.
2. Impose drastic civil penalties for antitrust violations, embraced in the "O'Mahoney bill" now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator King Disagrees

The Committee is composed of three Senators, three Representatives and six executive department heads. All support the preliminary findings with the exception of Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, who takes exception to the patent law changes and civil penalties for antitrust violations.

The report falls into three parts: A few specific recommendations; broad generalizations regarding America's present economic situation; a recapitulation of a few of the many studies undertaken in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

WPA Fight Goes to Capitol Under Leadership of A. F. of L.

By the Associated Press

American Federation of Labor officials at Washington, pressing their fight to restore the prevailing wage scale to WPA, carried an appeal direct to the Capitol today.

President William Green headed a committee which arranged calls on Speaker Bankhead and Representative Rayburn, the House Majority Leader. They planned to go next to Vice-President Garner at the Senate.

Harry Bates, President of the Bricklayers Union of the A. F. of L., said the committee hoped to learn why a group led by Senator Murray (D) of Montana had "cooled off" on proposing amendments which would end the controversial 130-hour work month required under the new Relief Act.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, arranged to talk over the situation with Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner. About the same time, Representative Casey (D) of Massachusetts described the 130-hour requirement, which has caused thousands of WPA workers to strike, as the work of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats who "dislike all forms of relief."

Some skilled workers stayed away from scattered WPA projects in Pennsylvania, but there were disputed statements on how large the response was to an A. F. of L.-ordered protest on 41 projects.

One project in Philadelphia closed down but others in the State were reported "normal" by WPA officials.

Dismissal notices for those absent from work five days continued to go out, the agency standing firm on its attitude as bulwarked by President Roosevelt's assertion that "you cannot strike against the Government." Earlier, there were these developments:

1. David Lasser, head of the Workers Alliance, disclosed that the organization's National Board was voting on the questions of ending temporarily all work stoppages in which the Alliance has been participating.

2. John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said in Chicago that the new relief bill "is a direct repudiation of the pledges made by the Democratic Party in its 1936 program."

3. Declaring that maintenance of the new wage regulations constitutes a lockout by the Government, James L. McDevitt, President of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, ordered the Council's 3,000 members to stay away from work on 41 WPA projects. Union rules, Mr. McDevitt said, require expulsion of any member who reports to a "lockout" employer.

4. Labor leaders of Minneapolis, where principal WPA strike violence has occurred, presented demands to Gov.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Netherlands India Flight to Europe In Day Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Flying in a comfortable airplane from here to Netherlands India, a distance of 9,000 miles, in a single hop in just over 24 hours was predicted as a development of "the near future" by A. Plesman, director of the Netherlands Airlines, when speaking to an audience of traffic experts.

Mr. Plesman is highly qualified in aviation for he has been running the K. L. M., Royal Netherlands Airlines, for 20 years. During these last 10 years the fortnightly air service Amsterdam-Batavia has been developed into a three times per week service. Every other day a machine takes off from Amsterdam and Batavia. There is also a regular twice-weekly service from Batavia to Australia.

The development of airplane flying range, which today has reached 7,000 Km. (4,500 miles), together with the development of automatic piloting gives positive ground for Mr. Plesman's predictions.

Mohawk Trail Work Declared Costly to State

Deputy Comptroller says five Callahan contracts spelt $337,507 loss to Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts sustained a "loss" of $337,507 on five contracts let by Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan for hurricane and flood repair work on the Mohawk Trail and Jacob's Ladder, Ralph E. Houghton, Deputy State Comptroller, testified today at a continued hearing before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of charges aimed at obtaining Mr. Callahan's removal.

The "losses" represent the difference between the unit price schedule established by Mr. Callahan's own Department last Sept. 29, immediately following the hurricane, and the prices actually paid on three contracts to B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham, and on two contracts to C. J. Maney Co., Inc., of Somerville.

The figures were given by Mr. Houghton in response to questions from Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the three-man Howard Commission which brought the charges against the Public Works Commissioner. The testimony came during the first full day devoted to the second of 14 charges against the Commissioner.

Second Charge

The second charge is that Mr. Callahan "squandered public funds" in connection with the Perini and Maney contracts.

The testimony of Mr. Houghton at today's session in the Executive Offices at the State House was based on a comparison of prices actually paid, or contracted for, with those "established" by the Department on Sept. 29 and with those which other contractors had informed the Department they were willing to do the same work for.

The "loss" of $337,507 was computed by contrasting the $1,411,771 paid or billed, to date, on the Perini and Maney contracts with the amount that the same work would have cost, if it had been done at the Sept. 29 prices, Mr. Houghton said. Thus the "loss" was sometimes referred to by the witness as the "saving" that would have resulted, had the lower price schedule been followed.

Loss Was Divided

The "loss" was divided by Mr. Houghton among the two contracting firms as follows: $156,467 on the three Perini contracts for Jacob's Ladder, and $181,040 on the two Maney contracts for the Mohawk Trail.

In his earlier testimony, Mr. Houghton declared that the amount of channel excavation work and concrete masonry work done by the Maney firm had exceeded original estimates.

On cross-examination by John L. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Callahan, however, Mr. Houghton conceded that it was not unusual to have large variations between preliminary estimates of the amount of work and the amount actually done under a contract.

Excess Cut Down

Moreover, Mr. Murphy succeeded in breaking down a charge that the excess on one phase of the Jacob's Ladder work was 1,000 per cent. He showed the prosecution that it had omitted a necessary figure from its calculations, which cut the excess from 1,000 down to 100 per cent, after which Mr. Rugg agreed he had miscalculated.

Mr. Houghton testified that two firms, Carlo Bianchi and Company, Inc., of Framingham, and the Lane Construction Company, of Meriden, Conn., had offered to do the work actually done by the Perini firm, but at the lower prices "established" last September. Had these firms been given this work to do, a saving of $156,467 would have resulted, the witness declared.

This was subsequently confirmed, insofar as the Lane Company was concerned, by Raymond W. Coburn, Construction Engineer of the Department of Public Works, who said an official of the Lane Company had offered to do the work at this price last Oct. 17, two days before the contract was let to the Perini firm at the higher figure.

Overseas Travel Costs of Americans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated July 16 that Americans had spent $5,400,000,000 on overseas travel in the past 20 years and that this was five and one-half times as much as foreigners spent on visits to the United States.

The figures did not include travel between the United States and Canada and Mexico.

The report estimated that Americans spent $500,000,000 last year on foreign travel and that foreign visitors to the United States spent $160,000,000.

Australia's Foreign Affairs: Channels Which Shape Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The question of Australia's contacts with the seat of the Empire, which takes on added importance in view of the gravity of the international situation, has been the subject of serious discussion in Parliament.

The manner in which Canberra maintained its contacts with London was given recently by Minister for External Affairs, Sir Henry Gullett.

Foremost of the channels of communication is through officers of the External Affairs Department in London, who have direct access to all sections of the Foreign Office, and who communicate the most important news as soon as it is known, Sir Henry declared.

Another channel is through the Dominions Office in London, from which a fuller account of important happenings is generally dispatched.

The Australian High Commissioner in London reports to his Government immediately the results of consultations with British Ministers, constituting another important link with the British Government, he continued.

A fourth channel has been established through the many representatives abroad of the Australian Commerce Department, who frequently communicate information of particular interest and value to Australia.

It is now the practice, Sir Henry said, with the concurrence of the British Government, for the Commonwealth to address communications direct to the British embassies, legations and consulates in every foreign country upon matters of Australian concern.

All news of the least importance in current foreign affairs is known in Canberra a few hours after it has been handled by the British Foreign Office, he explained.

This means that the vital points of every despatch from the United Kingdom Secretary for Foreign Affairs to his Ambassadors and Ministers, are also telegraphed forthwith to the Commonwealth Government.

"On the other side," he went on, "every pertinent fact, opinion or view which reaches the Foreign Secretary from his Ambassadors and Ministers is immediately retelegraphed to us.

"This diplomatic service is not confined to the activities of the British embassies and legations, but includes a multitude of reports from consuls and agents spread not only throughout Europe and parts of Asia but also over many countries even further afield."

Conditions Close to Wartime Imposed by Italy on Industry

ROME (AP)—Conditions close to those of wartime have been imposed upon Italian industry, business, and agriculture.

Imports are restricted to conserve the gold supply. Trade is fostered with friendly nations which presumably would continue serving Italy in time of stress.

Substitutes for some essential materials, such as artificial textiles and artificial rubber, are being developed under the self-sufficiency program.

Much of the country's industrial output consists of war equipment, with the Government spending more than 1,314,000,000 lire ($69,000,000) on new arms alone during the current year.

Ever since the League of Nations tried to balk Italy's conquest of Ethiopia by sanctions, Italy has been trying to limit its need for other people's products.

Italy managed to cut its trade deficit from $302,052,630 in 1937 to $155,684,210 in 1938. But nevertheless it tapped its $212,000,000 of gold reserves for $10,631,579.

To avoid the exhaustion of the gold reserves, the Government has imposed a stringent elimination of unnecessary imports.

An American item that has been dispensed with, almost to the point of extinction, is the Hollywood film.

Tourist Decline

Dwindling of tourist expenditures in recent years is one cause of the shortage of foreign exchange with which Italy used to pay some of its trade bills in the past.

Figures are lacking to show how much the Italian tourist business and Italian trade have suffered from retaliation abroad for the restrictions on Jews in Italy, but some effect has been reported in private business circles.

Comparatively few American and British tourists are seen in Italy this summer. In previous years the take from tourists reached as high as $105,263,000, which with emigrant remittances and freight carried on Italian ships went to reduce and eliminate unfavorable trade balances.

Italy has sought to help counteract the poor tourist season by restricting the travel of its citizens abroad, except in the furtherance of trade expansion. Difficulty has been reported by Italians in getting passports for the United States and France. Although Italians already are organizing cruises from New York to Rome's exposition in 1942 in the hope of bringing back some of the American money, there were reported cancelled some cruises from Italy to New York's fair this year.

Value of Lire

To encourage an upturn in remittances from emigrants to their families or for deposit in Italian banks, which also have slumped, the Government is offering 21 lire to the dollar.

Italy has followed a policy of opening its markets to those who buy Italian products and to the extent they buy them. It has encouraged increasingly close economic co-operation with Germany.

Clearing arrangements with 23 European countries have helped Italy over the foreign exchange difficulties that beset most of Europe. Italy owed foreign shippers $19,842,000 on last May 19, while foreign countries owed Italian exporters $24,315,000.

Of the amount due Italian exporters, Germany owed $18,000,000.

Germany really is favored by the balance of its trade with Italy, which bought $52,526,315 more from Germany in 1938 than it sold to Germany. Italy's invisible exports to Germany, however, have wiped out the unfavorable balance and established credits in Italy's favor.

The invisible exports include expenditures by the hordes of German tourists who overrun Italy in the place of the absent tourists from other countries and remittances of Italian laborers in Germany.

About 30,000 Italian workers are helping Germany overcome the labor shortage in agriculture and industry, including the building of frontier fortifications. That outlet for Italian labor, which formerly emigrated to other countries, also helps to reduce unemployment.

This year Italy is reducing further the unfavorable balance of its trade with the rest of the world. In the first four months, the trade deficit was $28,631,579 as against approximately $77,421,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Nonessentials Dropped

Italian commercial authorities insist this reduction in nonessential imports is accomplished without isolating Italy from world trade.

Although coffee consumption was limited this spring to the proportions of a famine, until Ethiopian coffee arrived to relieve the shortage, the Government disclaims any intention of curtailing the use of that beverage as a matter of policy.

It is, in fact, trying to negotiate trade agreements with Brazil and other coffee countries more or less on the barter system, as in the new agreements with Argentina and Uruguay for equivalent purchases of one another's products.

More essential than coffee, for a nation that might be facing war, are supplies of food and raw materials.

Despite cold rainy weather last spring officials said Italy's wheat crop would about equal the bumper crop of 80,000,000 quintals or 292,000,000 bushels last year.

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Germany Suspends Czech Party Paper

PRAGUE, German Bohemia July 17 (AP)—Narodni Listy and Abendblatt, the morning and evening editions of the Czech Unity Party's central publication, were suspended for three days by police July 16.

No reason was given, but observers believed an article under the title "Speak Czech," reflecting on the German language, was responsible.

Ex-Puerto Rican Chief Indicted in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—E. Mont Reily, former Governor of Puerto Rico, was indicted July 15 by a County Grand Jury on charges of forgery based on alleged payroll padding in the City's Department of Public Works.

Mr. Reily, a Republican, is a close friend of Tom J. Pendergast, Democratic machine boss, now serving a sentence for income tax evasion.

The indictment charged Mr. Reily in 14 counts with forging endorsements on pay checks made out to persons whose names were listed on the payroll of the Street Cleaning Division. Mr. Reily told investigators he had received the money from pay checks in payments of loans he had made.

World Affairs Notebook

New Problems in Silver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silver accumulations in the United States amount to 2,774,000,000 ounces, following America's policy of paying artificially high prices for the metal. Silver advocates originally urged that this would cure the depression by reviving the mining industry and restoring American export trade.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 fixed the legal value of silver at $1.29 an ounce and directed the Treasury to buy silver until it reached that price or its relation to gold reached 1 to 3.

American silver, amounting to 1,169,000,000 ounces, is at the West Point silver repository. It is equivalent to the gold repository at Fort Knox, Ky. This amounts to 1,600,000,000 bars, each having 73 ounces. The silver has a supposed commercial value of $3,548,000,000, at $1.29 an ounce. The world price of silver is now under 40 cents an ounce.

Heavy Treasury purchase of silver denuded China of its chief circulating medium. China left its ancient silver standard and introduced a managed currency. Purchases of Chinese silver have raised its purchasing power, aiding its struggle with Japan.

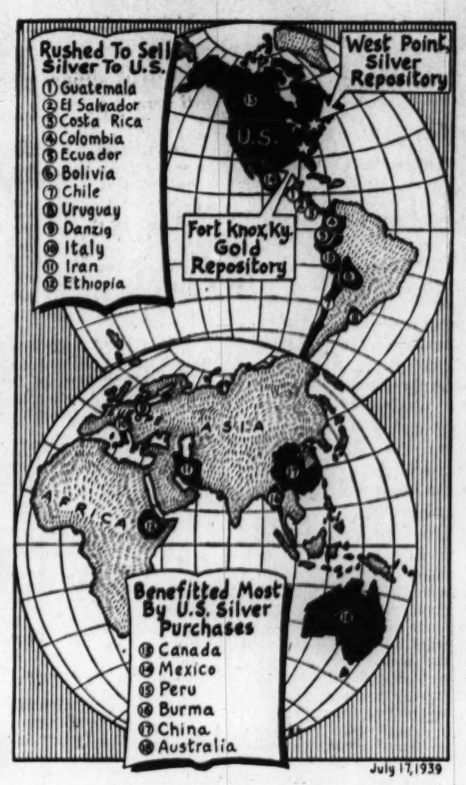
Mexico has also been aided. The Senate's proposed ban on foreign purchases, finally defeated, would have cut off a major Mexican revenue just before President Cardenas faced an election. Through the Bank of Mexico, the Treasury has been buying the entire available Mexican output. In 1936 Mexico mined 78,000,000 ounces.

Other silver producers which have benefited are Australia, Burma, Canada, and Peru.

The artificial United States silver price caused subsidiary coins of the following countries to be drawn to the melting pot for sale to the United States: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Danzig, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iran, Italy, and Uruguay.

Permissive legislation to continue foreign silver purchases has just been continued by Congress.

A Monday Feature



Policyholders Hit Insurance Access To Health Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—An agreement whereby certain vital statistics of the New York City Health Department will be made available to insurance companies upon the payment of 50 cents for each case is under strong criticism by individual policyholders and equally strong defense by city officials here.

Policyholders declare that the information thus placed at the disposal of insurance concerns may be used to contest mortality claims, while Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Health Commissioner John L. Rice and spokesmen for the companies denied the charge, declaring the statistics in each case would not be given out by the Health Department until after the insurance companies concerned had paid the claims.

The arrangement was negotiated by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Vice-President and Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and was revealed for the first time yesterday after it was attacked by the New York Post as favoring the Metropolitan Company.

Later the Mayor, Dr. Rice, and Dr. Dublin issued statements in reply to the attack in which the Health Commissioner said the arrangement had not yet gone into effect and that it was entered into only after a special committee had investigated the possibility of the information being used in the settlement of claims.

"This Committee reported that while there was a possibility that the cause of death could be linked up with the policyholder, it would require substantial work and expense to do so, and this would be of no purpose, inasmuch as the claim had already been settled, a fact to which the company certifies in each case," Dr. Rice said.

The vote by the Health Department's special committee to give the information to the insurance companies was not unanimous. Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Health Commissioner and now of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and Dr. John E. Jennings, widely-known surgeon, voted against the arrangement, while Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, formerly Director of the Rockefeller Institute, and David M. Heyman, lay member of the committee, voted for it. The deadlock was broken when Dr. Rice cast the approving vote.

The board then voted to make the statistics available in a more complete form to the New York County Medical Society and the New York Heart Association, both of which also are engaged in research work.

Dr. Dublin declared that the Metropolitan Company's only interest in the city's statistics was to increase the value of the research work of his department to physicians and students of public health.

Mayor La Guardia said that the arrangement is entirely experimental, and "if any attempt is made to misuse or abuse the material, it will be stopped immediately, and I will do the stopping myself."

Five Little Peppers Grow Into Stars of Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Remember all those "Pepper" books school children used to enjoy—and still do—just as they enjoyed the Louisa M. Alcott series?

They're to be transferred to the screen, coming as they do under the classification of "clean and wholesome" literature.

There were 10 books in the series written by Margaret Sidney Lothrop. Warners bought one. Columbia has purchased the others as starring vehicles for 14-year-old Edith Fellows. Beginning with "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," the studio will produce three a year.

Tennyson's Own Recitation Of Poems May Be Re-Recorded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A project is afoot for re-recording some phonograph disks made by Lord Tennyson in 1889.

The Tennyson family, it is understood, would bring no objection to these new records being put on sale to the general public. This would allow Tennyson's recitation of his own poetry to be heard for the first time by people outside official and family circles.

The original recording was the result of American enterprise. Fifty years ago two engineers of the Edison phonograph company came over to Britain to make records of the voices of Lord Tennyson and William Ewart Gladstone, the famous Victorian statesman. Tennyson had always been keenly interested in mechanical contrivances, and threw himself into the project with great zest. He made several records of his favorite pieces among his own poems.

Included in those from which it is now hoped to take copies are a selection from "Boadicea", "Ask Me No More", "Blow, Bugle, Blow", "The Charge of the Light Brigade", "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade", "Come Into the Garden, Maud", "The Northern Farmer", parts of the Wellington Ode, and Elaine's song of love from the "Idylls of the King."

When these records were made the art of the phonograph was very primitive. Moreover, Tennyson's voice was of such resonance and power—he declared that he was the only man in Britain who could do justice to the heavy, marching lines of Milton—that it severely strained the Edison resources. Nevertheless, those who have heard them say that the records give a clear conception of Tennyson's voice and his methods of dramatic delivery.

It was Tennyson's habit to clutch hold of something when reciting, so great was his excitement. This impetuosity is reflected in the records. Their intonation and volume of sound are thought to be very accurate representations, and the vowels remain clear, but the consonants are worn away. There is a good deal of crackling, and the words cannot be heard distinctly by anyone not closely acquaited with the poems.

Few Originals

Very few of the original records remain; and those still existing are the worst. Tennyson was presented with the first records in a specially made wooden case, which lay about neglected for 35 years. In 1924 or 1925, however, Mr. Charles Tennyson, nephew of the second Lord Tennyson, saw them, and asked his uncle for permission to have them examined. The British Museum authorities then made a series of matrices from the best records, destroying the old brown wax cylinders in the process. Thus, the less satisfactory records were preserved, one of these being "Break, break, break", which Tennyson, contrary to his usual practice, recited in a voice so low as to be inaudible. A group of records was also made, and played over to Lord Lee of Fareham and Dr. Alfred Noyes, who were delighted with them.

Ten years later His Master's Voice company transferred Tennyson's voice to ordinary disk records, working from the wax moulds instead of the matrices. These records, however, were never made available to the public.

Whalen May Cut Admission To N. Y. World Fair to 50 Cents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Expectations that the New York World's Fair would reduce its entrance fee from 75 cents to 50 cents gained strength here today with the announcement that Grover A. Whalen, President, has yielded to the insistence of industrial and amusement zone concessionaires and has taken the move under consideration.

Denying reports that the Fair's Executive Committee had already authorized him to make the reduction if he saw fit, Mr. Whalen said he was ready to study suggestions from both concessionaires and exhibitors as to means of increasing attendance.

An executive committee of industrial and business exhibitors voted last Thursday 16 to 3 in favor of the reduction, thus joining amusement zone concessionaires, who have long advocated the move. The dissenting votes came from exhibitors who feared lest the reduction might be construed as confessing the Fair a failure.

Patrick Joseph Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, arrived here aboard the steamship Transylvania, of the Anchor Line, yesterday as representative of the municipalities of Great Britain at the Fair, since the Lord Mayor of London was unable to come. Welcomed by Mayor La Guardia, Mr. Dollan spoke of New York as the world's greatest industrial city and of his pride in the part Scots had taken in its growth.

"America and Great Britain must stand together and work in co-operation and unity if the peace of the world is to be maintained," he declared in referring to world problems.

"I hope that the two Nations will make it clear that while we stand for peace and are prepared to give every other nation a square deal, under no consideration are we to be intimidated or bullied into doing anything that might be considered as yielding to our fundamental principles."

Weed-end dedication ceremonies at the fair centered around the State of Maine exhibit, which was officially dedicated by Gov. Lewis O Barrows. Rudy Vallee, orchestra leader and a native of Maine, was on the program, singing a solo and leading the Deering High School Band from Portland, Maine.

In his dedicatory speech, Gov. Barrows spoke of Maine as both the "Nation's playground" and as an agricultural and industrial State of great promise, adding that the State was fostering conditions helpful to industrial expansion.

"Maine can do these things and do them well—assist in furthering her present industries as well as bringing new ones to her fold—for Maine has managed well, and without stint or stifle, takes rank as a State with a balanced budget," he declared.

"This has come about through peaceful negotiations, through living within our means, providing at the same time care for our needy, aged citizens of 65 years of age or over, as well as those otherwise handicapped by misfortune, and without resort in the last few years to the need of a single dollar from Maine's borrowing capacity of $2,000,000."

Fire Fighters Control Blazes in Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17 (AP)—The weather came to the aid of fighters on a score of Northwest fire fronts Saturday, and all major blazes were reported either controlled or put out.

A soaking rain fell on Northwest Washington and scattered showers and other favorable weather conditions were reported in north Idaho and parts of Oregon.

New Naval Ships In 'Construction' Are Reported 101

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The expanding Navy listed today 101 warcraft and auxiliaries of all sizes as under construction, a record peacetime fleet which by official estimates will cost $1,000,000,000.

The monthly "progress" report, however, included ships on which not a rivet has been driven. In such cases, contracts have been let or the construction assigned to a navy yard, and materials are being assembled.

Included for the first time were nine small vessels of the new $15,000,000 "mosquito" fleet of submarine chasers and motor torpedo boats, for which Congress last year provided an initial $3,000,000.

Aside from the ships under construction, the Navy by its latest compilation included 369 vessels of all classes and ages, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,265,690. Only Great Britain boasts a greater armada. On the ways or to be started shortly are these additional vessels:

Eight battleships, six of 35,000 tons and two of 45,000 tons; two aircraft carriers, five light cruisers, 20 submarines, 42 destroyers, 15 auxiliaries, three submarine chasers, and six motor torpedo boats.

While the Navy is rushing its construction program, an administration objective of expanding the Nation's capacity to produce warplanes in an emergency also is on the way to realization.

Fifteen manufacturers have been awarded Air Corps contracts for various types of planes, compared with six manufacturers a year ago. Larger orders to be placed within the next few weeks are expected to include additional plants, officials said.

Toward the aim of at least 5,500 army planes by mid-1941, nearly 1,000 aircraft already have been contracted for at a cost of $69,000,000. Orders for possibly 2,500 others are scheduled to be placed by the summer's end.

Of 34 American aircraft manufacturers, 19 have turned out military craft for the Army, Navy or foreign governments, Congress recently was told.

In the midst of the Army and Navy expansion, plans already are being made to ask Congress next year for additional funds. Administration officials estimated that $1,600,000,000 or more will be needed in the year starting July 1, 1940, to maintain the increased land, air and sea forces and to continue authorized development.

London Post Easy? Kennedy Disagrees

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy July 17 described London as the most difficult place for an American diplomat to make a success because "here you make good by what you prevent happening rather than cause to happen."

The remarks were made in a reference to the current European tension as Mr. Kennedy spoke at a Pilgrims' luncheon for Douglas Jenkins, American Consulate General here who has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be United States Ambassador to Bolivia.

"I am not planning to leave England," Mr. Kennedy said. "In spite of the fact that every morning when I get up I see either that my successor has been named or that I'm due to leave."

Fund for Game Refugees

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes announced July 17 that he had appropriated $1,380,000 for development of wild life resources during the year ending next June 30.

Canadian Reform Move Led By New Democracy Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The collapse of the Leadership League, one of the Canadian progressive groups out for reform of the Federal Government, leaves the New Democracy Party, organized by W. D. Herridge, the main element detached from the older established parties in the coming Federal election.

The Leadership League, sponsored by C. George McCullagh of the Toronto Globe and Mail, was probably the largest single organization seeking reorganization of the Federal Government. But with a recent announcement that the League's executive offices are to be closed, a less crowded field is assured for the political reform platform of the New Democracy movement.

For the past two years, Mr. Herridge, former Canadian Minister in Washington, and at present practicing law in Ottawa, has made a number of speeches warning against the "reactionary concentration of power and capital, with its increasing threat to democracy and its fascist tendency," and stressing the necessity of economic reform and democratic unity.

But when he attempted to offer his economic program in the form of a resolution to the leadership convention of the National Conservative Party, the meeting refused to listen.

Economic and Monetary Reforms

More recently, Mr. Herridge has made a series of speeches throughout the Western provinces with the intention of having a candidate of the New Democracy in every constituency.

Denouncing the old economic system and the major political parties that had their origin in days of scarcity, Mr. Herridge's program calls for such economic and monetary reforms as may be required to stabilize production upon its maximum level—if necessary, a measure of Government control of economic and monetary systems.

He also urges support of all vital elements in an efficient system such as collective bargaining, co-operative buying and selling, establishment of minimum prices and wages, control of monopolies, regulation of bank and interest rates, and the providing of necessary social services.

In order to secure these changes, he proposes to win the "co-operation of progressive parties, uniting all "who desire to co-operate to preserve democracy." These would include the Social Credit, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Independent Liberals, and Independent Conservatives.

Supported by Aberhart

An indication that such support may be forthcoming is seen in a strong pledge of backing recently extended by Premier Aberhart in behalf of the Social Credit Party in Saskatchewan.

"The Federal Social Credit caucus is heartily in accord with the principles of New Democracy, as enunciated by W. D. Herridge," said Premier Aberhart in a speech to the Toronto District Labor Council on June 28.

"I find that the New Democracy movement not only supports the social credit principles, but goes further and proposes the very power which will help each Province to go forward expeditiously to the objectives that will solve our economic problems and raise the standard of living in Canada, thereby removing poverty . . ."

Good Crops Affect Vote

It is now expected that the present Federal Social Credit members will run under the New Democracy banner in the next Federal election.

So far successful in uniting Canada's divergent protest vote, Mr. Herridge is faced with the task of bringing other progressive parties together behind his national program. It has generally been the case in the past that protest votes recede as recovery progresses, and with a bumper wheat crop in prospect for Western Canada, it is expected that many protest votes in this section will dwindle.

Mr. Herridge has already announced his intention to run as a candidate in the next election in Prince Albert Constituency in Saskatchewan, provided the united progressive groups offer him a nomination.

Australia Plans 'New Deal' For Its Northern Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — A "new deal" for Australia's Northern Territory was forecast recently by C. L. A. Abbott, Administrator of the territory, in a comment on extensive reconstruction plans to be undertaken soon by the Commonwealth Government.

Work to be carried out by the Government is based upon a report of the Payne Committee, which recently completed a survey of the huge empty tract.

The Payne Committee's survey, Mr. Abbott reported, was the first complete survey ever made of the Northern Territory. He expressed satisfaction with the committee's report that the Territory was an asset to the Commonwealth Government, and that it offered a future for both sheep and cattle. Introduction of sheep, he pointed out, would mean closer settlement, more employment, and greater wealth and stability.

Building of more roads and stock routes, and with water facilities at reasonable distances, would enable nearly 80,000 square miles of land to be brought steadily into production, the Administrator continued.

Vast areas of unsettled land exist in the Territory which are capable of carrying sheep and cattle, if provided with water and reasonable access to markets, he continued.

"Australia," reports the Administrator, "is the only Dominion which still has a vast area available for settlement. Already between 60,000 and 70,000 sheep are exported yearly to Malaya from Australia, and if a live cattle trade can be built up it will be of great advantage to the Territory."

The Administrator emphasizes the increasing value of the products of the Territory. The total value reached £910,013 for the year, an increase of £172,087.

This is regarded as particularly satisfactory in view of a decline in pearl shell, buffalo hides and agriculture of £26,145. Pastoral producted increased by £77,434 to £560,763. Increased prices made the wolfram production worth £113,765. Gold was next at £93,248. Other minerals provided £23,416; pearl shell £67,000, agriculture £9,935 and buffalo hides £19,013.

The Administrator emphasizes that as the future of the Territory must depend on pastoral and mineral production, the steady rise in output from these sources is most heartening. He believes that the £1,000,000 mark will be pasesd before his next report is submitted to the Government.

Latin American Republics To Benefit by U. S. Neutrality?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Referring to war clouds of Europe, El Mercurio, daily newspaper here, declared that the Latin American republics required the neutrality of the United States, "because such an attitude of the great Republic of the North would be a valuable guarantee of progress and tranquillity." Neutrality, also, it stated, would be the best offering to the memory of Washington.

El Mercurio, the second oldest newspaper on the South American Continent, devoted its leading editorial in advocacy of American neutrality in the event of war. It represented a significant contribution to the controversy which has been proceeding in several southern capitals as to the New World attitude toward European strife.

According to this newspaper, "the very nature of contemporaneous war, which affects the civil population as much as the armed services and completely separates every humanitarian tradition, doctrine, and lesson from international law," is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of neutrality. Citing the opinions of international thinkers and statesmen, it doubted whether democracy, either in the United States or Latin America, could survive participation in another such conflict as occurred a quarter of a century ago.

El Mercurio admitted that this "marvelous republican federation" possessed sufficient preponderance to sway the balance at this time of critical political and economic competition between European states but it considered that neutrality was the best course from its own and also the American continental viewpoint.

It agreed that it was impossible to predict the direction of American feeling in face of a European conflict. There were contradictory opinions as to the effects of American intervention in the last war, allied to the almost total insolvency of debtor countries; but it was El Mercurio's judgment that that majority of American citizens favored a neutral position, which would only be abandoned in case the United States was the victim of attacks resulting from non-recognition of this neutrality.

The newspaper reproduced the opinion of Senator Robert A. Taft that although the United States had considerable trade interests in Europe and Asia, the American people would prefer the temporary sacrifice of these to participation in a world war.

Check Your Battery
You can prevent battery failures on the road by having your battery checked frequently at the garages, service stations or dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Behind the Headlines

Recall of Grandi from London marks second time Rome summons has come to Count.

Reason for the Italian Government's recall of Count Dino Grandi as its Ambassador at London is none too clear, but the event recalls an earlier incident in the diplomatist's career—another "recall." That was seven or eight years ago when the League of Nations still was functioning in a big way and Signor Grandi was head of the Italian delegation to Geneva.

Il Duce had not yet severed relations with the League, but he was annoyed with the League's manner of doing things and frequently threatened to withdraw. Periodically, Signor Grandi arose in meetings of the Council and declared, on instructions from Rome, that if such and such a thing was done—or not done—Italy would resign from the League. These declarations were made with great vigor, but intimates of the Italian chief delegate felt his heart was not in them. For Signor Grandi enjoyed himsef in Geneva, and made many friends there.

Lost 'Perspective'

Eventually, Signor Grandi was called home to Rome and did not come back. It was generally understood that Il Duce felt he was "losing his perspective." That was the expression which more than one government used when its delegate at Geneva become less ardently nationalistic, and was inclined to consider sympathetically the position of countries other than his own. It happened to a number of statesmen.

This tendency to adopt a broader international viewpoint was one of the most striking consequences of a visit to Geneva. It was one of the most encouraging processes to be seen in the diplomatic life of the strenuous post-war years in Europe. But it was anathema to the violently nationalistic states which were surrendering themselves to the control of dictators.

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Count Grandi Sings: "I Hear You Calling Me."

Signor Grandi was called home from Geneva because he appeared to be too sympathetic to the other fellow's point of view. There is, however, little evidence to show he was recalled from London for the same reason. The Geneva viewpoint is becoming more and more rare in the field of international politics.

Socialistic America

Is America socialistic? Recent developments indicate U. S. is drifting toward left.

It would shock many an American to be told that his Government had a trace of socialism in it. The word is in general disfavor in the United States. Yet there is no doubt but that recent trends have been socialistic in effect.

When a bank lends money on a piece of property and the owner cannot meet his obligations, the bank takes over the property. When a government lends billions of dollars to industry and agriculture and they cannot pay the interest nor repay the principal, the government must do just what the bank would do—take over the property. The United States Government, by lending money on the scale it has been doing in recent years, is preparing the way for itself to become the owner of vast properties. We may be going socialist gradually without knowing it. Revolutions need not be either violent nor bloody.

Greatest Landlord

As a landlord, the United States Government had a tremendous start even before the new lending agencies were created. An inventory, just made at the direction of President Roosevelt, reveals that, without counting property temporarily owned by emergency credit agencies through mortgage foreclosures, the United States Government, excluding Soviet Russia, is the world's largest landed proprietor.

It owns more than 400,000,000 acres, or about one fifth of the total area of the continental United States. Total value, not including buildings, is about $4,500,000,000. In four western States, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho, the Federal Government owns more than half the land.

Much of this land is devoted to purely governmental uses, but in other parts certain rights are leased or rented to individuals, notably the national forest land, in which grazing or mineral rights are rented, just as a private owner would lease them. In other words, the Government is not only a landholder, but is actively engaged in business. A country is socialistic when the Government engages in business to the point where it is the controlling factor in the economic activities of the nation. Some would say the United States already has reached that point. Others would dispute this statement. Certainly there is a long distance to travel before Government control becomes as complete and decisive as it is in Communist, National Socialist, or Fascist countries.

Rex Miller

Ancient Puppets and Jacks Live On

Clocks with processions of tiny figures, and bells on which sharp blows fall retain prestige.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not so talkative as today's puppets, but just as active are the "Jacks" and Marionettes of medieval days, many still on duty, whether they strike the hour or come out to promenade and receive the plaudits of their ever changing generations of appreciative admirers.

First came the "Jacks," masculine figures, whose smart blows struck the hour on bells, before a clock, as the modern world knows it, made its debut. In fact the word clock, whether the Saxon "clugga," the Teutonic "glocke," the Latin "glocio," or the French "cloche," means bell, upon which the "Jacks" struck the hour. They may have received their name from Jacquemart, a clock and lock maker of Lille, France, during the fifteenth century, or from Jaccomarchiadus, meaning a "man in a suit of armour," for often they were helmeted figures that took their stand by the bells. And "Jack" also designated a lowly menial, which Shakespeare refers to in Richard III when the King says:

—"Like a Jack, thou keep'st the stroke."

At any rate "Jacks" they are and "Jacks" they will remain whether they have retired from service like the noted Paul's "Jacks" of London or "Jack, the Smiter" at Southwold Church, England, which can be seen, but not heard, or whether they are active like the striking "Jacks" of St. Mary's Steps, Exeter, the pair at York Cathedral and another at Wells, and the two Ethiopians who have recently been returned to St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, to strike the quarter hour.

Procession of Marionettes

And these "Jacks" were the drum majors who ostentatiously headed the procession of clock marionettes, though hardly that, as no unseen hand guided them. Weight clocks they have been called and by the superb mechanism which was set in motion on the striking of the hours or its quarters, religious festivals unfolded before the eyes, or humorous scenes were enacted, or something ludicrous like the Hans of Jena Clock at Nuremberg, where a monstrous head of bronze is hourly tantalized, for as the clock strikes, the huge mouth opens, a pilgrim offers it a golden apple, but before those eager jaws can close on the luscious morsel, the apple is withdrawn, and a figure of an angel on the other side of the head raises its eyes and shakes the bell, as each blow of the hour is struck.

A group of these marionettes is that in the north transept at Wells Cathedral. So popular is this entertainment that to save the dignity of a church service a sign announces that the "clock does not strike on Sundays."

When this fourteenth century clock sounds the hour, crowds gather to watch the unusual pageantry. There is the sitting puppet high up in the triforium gallery who kicks his heels back on a gong to strike the quarter hours, and when it comes to the hour itself an ancient merry-go-round contraption is set in motion above the dial.

Four equestrian knights holding staves appear, going at full tilt as if engaged in a tournament around the tower. Then on the last stroke of the hour, bang! one of the knights clouts another on the head unhorsing him. Still these knights ride today as yesterday, presenting the same amusing spectacle to the watchers below.

Horological Tower in Venice

There is the Horological Tower in St. Mark's Square, Venice, when at certain hours there come forth the Three Kings led by a star and in passing the figure of Mary pay homage, then enter the clock by another door, while two bronze "Jacks" strike the hours on a large bell which surmounts the structure.

The clock on the Cathedral at Lyons, France, is in the form of a tower and just so often a beadle appears and marches around the gallery as if to inspect the bells which play several chants.

But the genil back of these medieval timepieces outdid themselves when it came to the Strasbourg Astronomical Clock. Level with the floor is a celestial globe, which as it revolves is surrounded by circles representing the equator, the ecliptic, the solstitial and equinoctial colures, though the meridian and horizon circles remain motionless, allowing one to see the stars pass over the meridian of Strasbourg. Back of this the months and days of the months are portrayed while a perpetual calendar indicates the solar and lunar cycles, with allegorical figures depicting the week days seated in chariots above the calendar. And these chariots at certain times spring into action as they run on a circular iron railway drawn by animals which are assigned as attributes of the divinities.

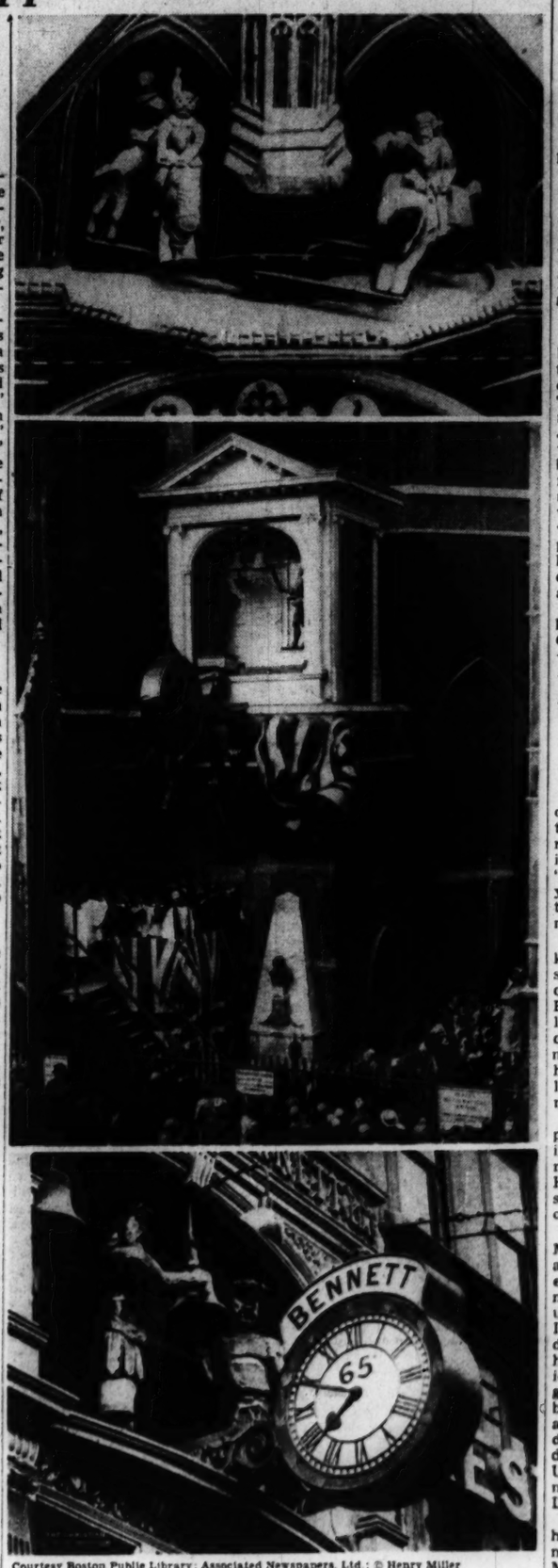
Cock Crows Three Times

In the Gallery of Lions above is a "Jack" on each side of the dial showing mean, solar time. The "Jack" on the left strikes the first note of each quarter hour with a scepter he holds in his hand, the second note being struck by one of the figures portraying the four ages of man in a still higher gallery. At the end of the hour the genius on the right of the dial reverses the hour-glass filled with red sand. And as if this were not a full time motion picture, there is a Biblical scene, where the 12 Apostles stage a processional while the cock perched at the top of the weight turret flaps his wings, ruffles his neck and crows three times.

In an alcove over the dial in the church tower of St. Mary's Steps, Exeter, are three figures. The center one is Henry VIII, who seated, inclines his head at every stroke of the striking hour. On each side of the King is a soldier holding a javelin in one hand and a long handle hammer in the other. Their duty is to strike the quarters by alternate blows on two bells beneath their feet.

Now in Exeter there once lived Matthew the Miller who always went for his grist at a certain hour, returning punctually with it, day in and day out, so that he could be depended upon to thus give the time of day as accurately as a clock, and this trait caused the good folk of Exeter to nickname these three figures: "Matthew the Miller and his two sons."

Sometimes the audiences of these striking "Jacks" and the animated historic, astronomical and pictorial figures are not confined within four walls like the audiences of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, for it is frequently in town squares that the crowds gather and look up admiringly at some outdoor medieval marionettes and the stalwart and jaunty "Jacks."



Courtesy Boston Public Library; Associated Newspapers, Ltd.; © Henry Miller

Some Figures Walk, Others Clang

The jousting knights (above) come out above the dial in Wells Cathedral. Famous clock (center) returns to Fleet Street after a hundred years. Cheapside clock (below), with figures of Gog and Magog, bought by Henry Ford.

Willard Pilgrimage Aug. 12 To Pioneering '50's School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A country school near Janesville, Wis., one of the crude variety that Midwestern farm children attended in the pioneering '50's, is to be the scene of a pilgrimage for women of six states, Aug. 12.

They, and distinguished speakers, are going there because Frances E. Willard, whose centennial is being observed this year, learned to read and figure in this little schoolhouse, and because her girlhood home is near by.

Got Teacher From Yale

Many Willard associations are to be found near Janesville, notes the Willard Centenary Committee of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union here, in announcing the pilgrimage. It was Josiah Willard, father of Frances, who requested that the school be built when he found no educational facilities for his children upon moving here. His high standards were met when a Yale graduate was put in charge of the dozen pupils attending the new schoolhouse. Later, Frances herself became a teacher here, but only for a short time.

Some time ago the one-room building was acquired by the Rock County W. C. T. U. which maintained it as a Willard Museum. More recently, through co-operation of this local union, it was turned into a youth hostel and is now so used. Located near the Rock River in the center of a large grove, the school is well suited to its new use. Other buildings have been added.

Original Farm

Visitors to the place will have opportunity to see also the original Willard farm and what remains of the girlhood home of the great temperance worker.

Hosts to the visiting groups will be civic, business, patriotic, youth, and temperance groups of Janesville. A pageant is being arranged by the local D. A. R., 4-H clubs, and the Little Theater group of the city, to depict the times of Frances Willard. Addresses are to be given by Congressmen.

Interest in the girlhood home of the temperance and suffrage leader has increased, it is said at Centenary headquarters, since the recent publication of a book about Frances Willard's early farm years, "Pioneer Girl," by Clara Ingram Judson. The book was published by Rand, McNally & Co. in connection with the centennial year, and has the country around Janesville as its locale.

India's New Army of 350,000 Shoulders Spades, Not Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Unobtrusively, without attracting much attention from the public, a new and important national movement has grown up in India—the well-disciplined "Army of Spades." Founded seven years ago it now boasts 4,000 centers spread over India with a total membership of 350,000.

The members of this army are known as Khaksars. They carry spades as their emblem because carrying arms is forbidden by law. But theirs is an army none the less. Khaksars wear uniforms that can hardly be distinguished from military uniforms; their officers have ranks much on the same lines as an army, and discipline is rigorous.

The Khaksar movement has peace, amity, and brotherhood as its watchwords. It is open to all religious communities, Moslem, Hindu, and Christian; and renders service to all without distinction of caste, creed, or race.

Its founder, Alama Inayatullah Mashraki, a middle-aged man with a dark shining beard, a typical example of India's contented middle-class Moslem gentry, gave up a $700 a month Government of India job 16 years before he was due to retire so that he could serve his fellow beings in his own fashion by starting this movement. He graduated from England's Cambridge University 25 years ago after a remarkable career as a student. As a result of his academic distinctions he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Educational Department.

His Khaksar movement, with headquarters near Lahore, has made the greatest headway in the Moslem Provinces along India's North-West Frontier, but so far has shown none of the belligerence associated with that stormy area.

Khaksars pay no subscription and in this respect differ from all political organizations in India. But they have to meet the cost of their uniforms, which is substantial considering the tip-top military style in which they present themselves on drills and ceremonial occasions.

The spade emblem has a double significance; it signifies the dignity of labor and is a religious symbol with a reference to Moslem scripture in which the Prophet of Islam is described as having smashed the might of three empires with his spade.

The founder, who controls the "Army of Spades" like an autocrat, is emphatic that the movement is in no way Fascist, despite its apparent military nature. So far it has kept itself scrupulously out of politics and appears to exist only to give its members a sense of discipline and mutual service. An efficient force of this size, however, is bound to play an important part some day in India where discipline is a much-needed quality.

Woman's Party Wants Own Independence Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Woman's Party wants to have July 19 declared "Women's Independence Day" and a legal hodilay.

That date, ninety-first anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., marks "the very beginning, practically in the whole world, of the effort to free women from their ancient bondage," Party leaders announced July 15.

Mrs. Carolina Lexow Babcock, of the Woman's Party, said the Independence Day idea would be presented at public meetings in various cities.

Japanese Ban Outside Aid for Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Explicit intimations have been given foreign refugee relief workers by the Japanese that their help is not wanted in areas under Japanese control or attack. Latest of these is the move to prevent third-power relief organizations from sending food and other supplies from refugees in Ningpo and other southern ports intermittently under fire, but the attitude thus manifested has been clear from as long ago as the Nanking occupation a year and a half back.

A Japanese spokesman, who was recently asked about the refusal of the Japanese to allow a Ningpo landing of 300 bags of American Red Cross rice and other supplies, briefly declared that "the policy of the Japanese Navy is to prevent the landing of such supplies."

The policy of the Japanese Army, along similar lines, has long been clear. One of the first incidents occurred at Nanking shortly after the Japanese occupation; foreign missionaries collected a shipload of beans, urgently needed to correct dietary deficiencies among the undernourished refugees, and the Japanese refused even to allow the ship to clear from Shanghai until it was agreed to let Japanese organizations distribute this supply from foreign generosity.

Such policies seem inhumane to the average foreign observer, but to the Japanese they represent only another phase of efforts to get on top of the Chinese situation. It is reasoned that any sort of directly rendered foreign help is a source of moral encouragement to Chinese resistance, and that while it is not desired to make the Chinese suffer unduly, it is better—if necessary—that they suffer now than that they (and the Japanese) suffer longer by prolongation of hostilities which the Nipponese assert can be terminated only by breakdown of the Chinese spirit of resistance.

Appeasement or Resistance

Meanwhile a major factor in the Anglo-Japanese situation as far as Shanghai is concerned is the problem of whether "appeasement" or a stiffer backbone is the proper policy for the local authorities to apply against the torrent of Japanese demands.

Special point was given this question recently by the fact that the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement, recently made gestures of a definitely appeasement variety at almost the same moment that the American and British Governments were adopting a stronger stand on two points—one, the issue of Japanese naval landing on the International Settlement island of Kulangsu at Amoy, and the other, the question of whether there should be discussions of fundamental changes in the Land Regulations of the Settlement.

The foreign Governments proceeded to put their own naval landing parties on Kulangsu and said they would not at present discuss fundamental changes in the Shanghai Land Regulations. Simultaneously the Shanghai Municipal Council was suppressing certain foreign-registered newspapers at the request of the Japanese, and staging a demonstration of police power by shutting off certain streets and searching thousands of Chinese pedestrians and occupants of vehicles. In both these things the French Concession collaborated.

There is no difficulty in understanding why the local authorities here do not feel like challenging the Japanese too directly. They govern what is in effect a little, and divided, Switzerland. Although foreign defense forces are on the ground, these are quite inadequate to give a fight of the encircling Japanese Army were to resort to forceful entry. What the local authorities want, in default of strong support from foreign governments, is to keep the Japanese as happy as possible and hope that everything will finally somehow turn out for the best.

More Council Seats Sought

In two ways the Japanese seem likely to make things harder rather than easier before long. Another spring may see them getting another seat on the Shanghai Municipal Council, where they now have two seats as compared with two Americans, five Britons and five Chinese. If they had three seats, and controlled the five Chinese votes, they would have eight to six against an Anglo-American combination. Under such circumstances the revision of the Land Regulations might become rather academic.

Also, the Japanese are determined to establish some sort of Chinese "puppet" government strong enough to warrant diplomatic recognition at least from themselves. They will then demand that this be recognized as competent to deal with such issues as revision of the Shanghai Land Regulations. Of course it is not the province of the Shanghai Municipal Council to decide such a large issue as that of diplomatic recognition, but it is easy to see that someone will have to be doing some very serious thinking on this matter before long if the Japanese do not suffer such catastrophic reverses as to knock any ideas about Shanghai clear out of their plans. So far, their deadlock against the Chinese in the field only centers attention on Shanghai where they feel they may get somewhere.

The French Concession, beside the International Settlement, is able to deal with the Japanese rather easier than the Settlement because it is all French. Both areas, however, acknowledge Chinese sovereignty as their basis—that is, they are not actually foreign soil, as is the case of the Crown Colony of Hong Kong—and the Japanese argue that they have inherited all Chinese rights. Some of the privileges formerly exercised by the Chinese, such as censorship of the posts and telegraphs, are actually being controlled by the Japanese, although thus far they have not been able to get control of the Chinese courts in Settlement and Concession for either themselves or their puppet Chinese officials. The court issue is one of the several questions they press in season and out, meanwhile setting an example of lawlessness by fostering gambling, narcotics, and other evils within areas under their jurisdiction.

Police Unravel Chilean Plot

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17 (AP)—Two men questioned in connection with a reported plot against Chile's Popular Front Government were released today but several others were still in custody.

The two released are Manuel Barahona Vargas and Fernando Robles. The former is a brother of Raul Barahona Vargas, in whose home Police Chief Osvaldo Sagues said was found evidence of an undercover organization, known as the "National Front." Señor Robles is President of a bus syndicate at Melipilla.

Raul Barahona Vargas is under arrest. The Police Chief said a search of his home disclosed a quantity of small arms and ammunition, documents, copies of the National Front oath and a translation of a Nazi book dealing with the organization of Hitler Youth.

Barahona Vargas was described as a Colonel in charge of the arsenal of the Milicia Republicana, a semi-military organization which passed out of existence in 1936 but was said to have been reformed as the National Front during the past four months.

The other three detained were Manuel Barahona, a brother of Raul, Vargas, Pablo and Ossandon Guzman.

Renato Astroza, Secretary of a Military Court investigating the case, caused four men to be arrested at Melipilla, including Señor Robles. An authoritative source said officers of the Melipilla garrison were linked with the alleged plot.

Two automobile salesmen of Melipilla were questioned about a "high person" said to have sought to hire trucks to carry men to Santiago before Sunday, July 9, when the supposed conspiracy was to have been put into execution.

An authoritative source said President Pedro Aguirre Cerda knew of the alleged plot four months ago but took no action in order to avoid public alarm, doing nothing about it until July 8 when he became convinced that an outbreak was possible and the first arrests were made.

Melipilla is the center of a rich agricultural community where a large number of fundos (large farms) are owned by avowed opponents of the Popular Front Government.

Chief of Police Sagues said the National Front was organized in tactical units of 55 persons with a chief, and divided into groups of ten and subdivided into cells of five.

Honors Await Inventors and Testers At Hands of Manufacturers' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—A search for modern pioneers—inventors and research workers whose discoveries during the last decade not only led to the development of new industries, but advanced the American standard of living—is under way today by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The "pioneers" will be accorded nation-wide honors by the Association some time in October, the announcement says, adding that at the same time the Association will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the American patent system.

Howard Coonley, President of the Association, announced the formation of a national modern pioneer's committee headed by Robert L. Lund, Executive Vice-President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., which will determine the basis upon which awards will be made.

Industrial firms throughout the nation will be invited to submit names of inventors and research workers whose new products and new processes have contributed most to American progress through stimulation of new business, increase of employment and improvement of living conditions, Mr. Coonley said.

"The Daniel Boones on today's frontiers are the inventors and research workers in industries' shops and laboratories," he continued. "On their blueprints and in their test tubes are the jobs for the workers of tomorrow. In their minds are the ideas which will create the great new industries of the future—the comforts and conveniences which will improve American life as the inventions we enjoy have raised our standard of living above that of yesterday.

"One hundred and fifty years ago the founders of this nation were paving the way for the world's greatest era of technological and scientific progress when they conceived the American patent system. This patent system gave incentive to men like Edison, Bell, and Whitney. It is fitting that the 150th anniversary of its conception should be observed by honoring the leading inventors and research workers of today."

Arizona's Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Reports of the State Tax Commission show a declining railroad mileage and valuations in Arizona, reflecting a changed economic picture.

Mileage has dropped 11 per cent since 1931, from 2,561 to 2,271, while the valuation decrease is $22,000,000.

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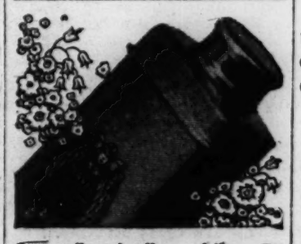

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Monopoly Inquiry Defines America's Economic Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — This is America's economic problem, as the Federal Monopoly Committee pictures it in its preliminary report:

People who are able and willing to work cannot find employment.

People who are hungry cannot provide themselves with food.

People who produce what the idle and the hungry need cannot sell it, and, indeed, can find a market for only a small portion of what they are capable of producing.

Owners of money and owners of machines cannot put their property to sure and certain use.

The abundance of nature mocks the intelligence of men who seem incapable of distributing it among their own kind either equitably or profitably.

Everyone seems to agree that a prosperous economy depends not only upon the production and distribution of goods and services but also upon the free participation of all in the work of producing and distributing them and in the profits of the whole activity.

There is no single element of the population which does not honestly desire to promote production and distribution. The general prosperity for which everyone longs depends upon it. Even more important than that, however, the survival of the system of private property itself depends upon the restimulation of economic activity. Yet, with resources of men and materials altogether adequate to attain the objectives desired by all and to furnish plenty for all, the oppressive fact remains that the economic machine is stalled on dead center. The people are unable to serve their own economic welfare.

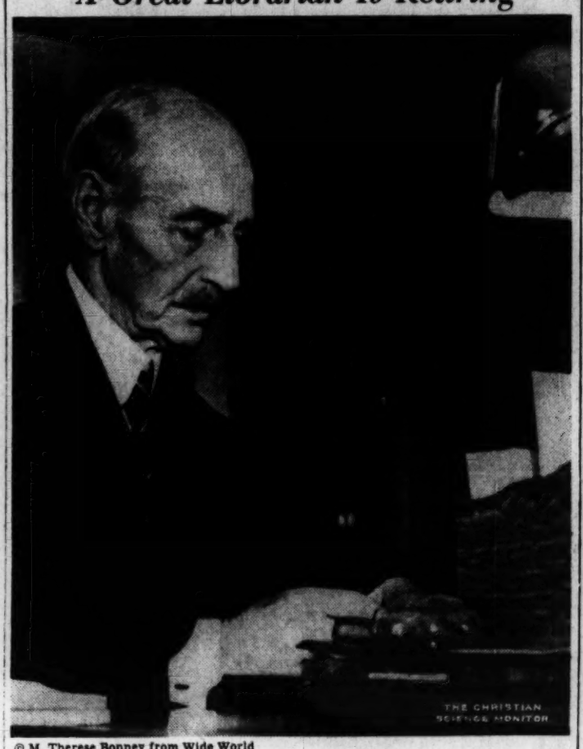
It was while business had a free hand, practically undisturbed by Government intervention, that the first crashing evidences of the failure of the economic machine appeared. The problem of agricultural surpluses, the problem of mineral surpluses, the railroad problem, the problem of surplus labor, and the appalling problem of deficiencies of food, shelter, and clothing for millions were all symptoms that developed long before Government undertook to prevent the liquidation of business and to provide employment by made-work.

Government acted. But the evidences of the failure of the economic machine have not disappeared. People are still without jobs. Farmers are still without satisfactory markets. Industry is still without sufficient purchasers. We are still enmeshed in an economy whose rate of growth is decreasing.

Organization of the committee: In this critical position, the greatest national need is a dispassionate survey of economic facts to discover, if possible, not what will best serve the interests of a particular group or class, but what will best serve the public interest as a whole.

It was to make this survey that the Temporary National Economic Committee was called into existence.

A Great Librarian Is Retiring



© M. Therese Bonney from Wide World

Dr. Herbert Putnam
Head of Library of Congress since his appointment in 1899 by President McKinley

Great Strides Under Putnam Made by Library of Congress

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Slight, imaginative Herbert Putnam is looking forward to new service to the Library of Congress, which he built up, in 40 years, into a national institution, probably the largest library in the world.

The retiring librarian, who turns over his duties to poet Archibald MacLeish, told President Roosevelt in a recent letter that Mr. MacLeish was "earnest for" those functions which will be his as librarian. It is hard for oldtimers to imagine the Library without Dr. Putnam, a slim modest man with a trim white mustache.

The Library of Congress wasn't very big when he came from Boston to head it in 1899 when it contained less than a million books. Its scanty collection of maps, music and prints found on the floor or in packing cases. And without a satisfactory classification, shelf list or catalogue, it was difficult to find out what the Library did have.

But Dr. Putnam, a one-time lawyer who had run libraries in Minneapolis and Boston, went to work with contagious enthusiasm.

Today the original building has several additions and a large annex building. Collections contain more than 5,500,000 volumes and pamphlets, 1,400,000 maps and views, 1,194,000 pieces and volumes of music, 542,000 prints, 97,000 bound volumes of newspapers and too many manuscripts to count.

Nearly 36 Acres

The main building and annex contain nearly 36 acres of floor space and about 414 miles of steel shelving. In one courtyard is the auditorium given by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. There free public concerts of chamber music regularly attract large crowds. Adjoining it is a new pavilion given by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall to house her earlier gift—a quintet of the string instruments made by Stradivari, used in the concerts.

Gifts from the public in the 40 years totalled more than $4,000,000, a million items for the book, map, music and print collections and more than a million manuscripts, including those of ten Presidents.

Congress secured for the library the continent's greatest single collection of early European printing, including the famous Gutenberg Bible.

Officials say the library now possesses the world's largest collection of books on aeronautics, the most comprehensive collection of music, the largest collection of Chinese books outside China and Japan and probably the largest collection of Russian books outside Russia.

Modern Processes

Under Dr. Putnam's direction, the Library has led in adapting modern photographic processes to needs of scholars. It has reproductions of more than 2,000,000 pages relating to the history of the United States from the archives and libraries of foreign countries, a gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The American Council of Learned Societies, in a recent tribute to Dr. Putnam, said that he and his associates had made the Library of Congress the peer in all respects of its great prototypes, the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Its catalogue, the scholars pointed out, has become a bibliography of first resort. The union catalogue, in which the library has brought together the resources of the most important American libraries, is a move toward a universal library.

But Dr. Putnam, after 40 years, looks ahead, not backward. The newest development at the library is its "faculty," a group of specialists on the staff who help perfect the collections and interpret them to investigators. There now are five endowed chairs for music, American history, fine arts, geography and aeronautics and two endowed consultantships, for poetry and Hispanic literature.

Dr. Putnam has indicated that the Library's greatest need is for a $750,000 endowment to increase consultants to 12 and insure their permanency; and for endowments of $200,000 each for "chairs" of political science, social science, economics, jurisprudence and international relations.

So Dr. Putnam dreams new dreams.

C.I.O. Empowered To Call Strike In Packing Industry

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Chiefs of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Packing-house Workers Organizing Committee, empowered to call strikes against the big packing companies, considered the next move in their efforts to obtain contracts in the huge industry today.

Delegates to the national policy convention of the union voted unanimously yesterday to authorize officers and national bargaining committees to order walkouts at any time if the meat packing firms declined to confer with them for the purpose of formulating working agreements.

The first step was scheduled for tomorrow, when officials planned to serve formal notice of the action of the conference upon Armour & Company, major objective of the C. I. O.'s new drive.

In resolutions adopted unanimously by delegates claiming to represent 78,000 of the 129,000 workers in the industry, the conferees expressed willingness to "leave the question of whether or not Armour & Company officials shall meet with officials of our union in the hands of President Roosevelt," but added that, if Armour refused to negotiate, a strike should be declared in 17 of the firm's plants where the C. I. O. claims a majority of the employees.

Similar action was authorized in the plants of the other units in the "Big Four" of the meat processing industry—Cudahy, Wilson, and Swift—and in independent packing houses where the C. I. O. has a majority membership and has been unable to gain written agreements.

A crowd of C. I. O. unionists, estimated by their spokesmen to number 16,000, cheered John L. Lewis' pledge of "the full support" of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a mass meeting in the Coliseum last night.

Mr. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., declared the P. W. O. C. had "won union agreements with some 40 independent packers and now it is ready to bring the 'Big Four' into line."

"The steel organizers did it in the steel industry," he asserted. "You can do it in the packing industry."

Referring to the contention that the organization had been unable to arrange parleys with Armour & Co., Van A. Bittner, Chairman of the P. W. O. C., said:

"We want no strike if it can be prevented. But if, after exhausting all the patience we have in trying to get the packers to observe the laws, we do not obtain agreements, then our union will compel them to comply with the laws."

Spokesmen for the four major packers—Wilson, Swift, Armour, and Cudahy—said they had no statement to make and doubted if they would have.

He Stoops to Conquer

Wide World

Goes All the Way in Curtseying

A boy bows so low after presenting his purse to Queen Mary at London that an onlooker thought it best to hold on to him. The occasion of the presentation was a garden party at St. James's Palace in aid of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Governor Tells Sunday Class His Hopes for Reform

CHARLOTTE, Mich., July 17 (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, in the role of Sunday School teacher, told his adult class yesterday he hoped his stories of drinking parties at the recent national Conference of Governors at Albany, N. Y., might result in a Nation-wide reform movement.

The Chief Executive, who is retiring President of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, spoke in the little white frame Eaton Center Methodist Church near here, addressing men and women, some of whom have been his Sunday School pupils for more than two decades.

"I made a strong statement that went across the Continent," he declared. "It gives me the greatest satisfaction I have ever had in my life because I made a start. It is men and women in important positions who must make the start."

Discussing with newspapermen his charges of "high life" and drinking by women "on every hand" at the Governors' conference, Mr. Dickinson said:

"If I had it to do over again, I would make it stronger." He added that sharp retorts and denials from Governors and other guests at the conference were "just what I expected—I won't reply to them."

To his Sunday School class Mr. Dickinson said:

"I saw young girls drinking. It was such a common affair no one seemed to have any thought of its effect. Mothers set the example for their daughters, but they didn't tell their girls of their danger.

"We had one of the finest gatherings (at the Governor's Conference), but you can't gather in any such proportions but you have devils there. There was wholesale danger."

Women members of the class nodded in assent as the Governor told them "Years ago you never saw mothers sitting around banquets drinking. We'll never put the liquor traffic out of commission and get it away from our young people until the mothers set the example."

Groups of Sunday School members gathered early at the Church, awaiting the Governor-teachers' arrival.

Educator on Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —Political pressure against academic freedom is today the greatest threat to colleges in the United States, Dexter Keezer, President of Reed College in Portland, Ore., told 1,200 educators at Stanford's annual National Conference on Educational Frontiers recently.

Wide Revision of Laws Urged as Monopoly Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

the past year. A complete report will be made next February.

In its specific recommendations the committee sets out to make "violation of the antitrust laws a bad business risk" both for the offending company and its officers. At present the sole civil remedy worth mentioning is an equity injunction, and this is described as "almost useless" as a preventive.

Civil Remedies Sought

In language which suggests the vocabulary of Thurman Arnold, head of the Government's antitrust division, the report says that "the antitrust laws must be regarded primarily as an economic instrument and not as a moral tract." It adds that "plainly there is a serious need for new and effective civil remedies realistically adjusted to the problem of enforcement and to the nature of antitrust violations." The penalties proposed, already described in The Christian Science Monitor, would cause an offending company to forfeit a sum equal to twice its net income during the period of violation and an offending officer or director a sum measured by his pay during the period, and he would also be subject to suspension or discharge. The Clayton Act would be amended to fix responsibility for violations more clearly upon the responsible officers or directors of the offending company.

Explaining the report to newspapermen, Senator O'Mahoney said the proposals would make antitrust laws "self-enforcing" as against a policing type of enforcement required under present law but never supplied. He took notice of editorial criticism of his civil penalties bill, saying businessmen "aren't so dumb as they would like to have some newspaper editors believe." His view was that businessmen understand the antitrust laws very well, as shown by requests from shipping and railroad interests in the past for specific exemptions.

The specific recommendations for patent law changes are technical in nature and include the establishment of a single Court of Patent Appeals. The proposals grow primarily out of testimony showing the condition in the glass container industry, by which it was shown that a close patent monopoly is maintained by two big aggregations, the Hartford Empire Company and the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The evidence in this study is reviewed in the present report, and the situation taken as typical of the methods by which the congressionally granted patent privilege is used to tie up an entire industry and, in effect, create a "little NRA" which allocates quotas, in some cases fixes prices, and keeps outsiders out of the industry.

The review of committee hearings omits some of the most important, and is frankly fragmentary. However the report recalls testimony of Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, that the total loss in national income during 1930 and 1938 through failure to maintain the 1929 business level amounted to $133,000,000,000, after adjustment for price changes.

Study of Basic Facts

It was the study of such basic facts as this which led the Committee almost unanimously to make its general comments on the American economic structure.

In the present "critical" situation, it says:

"The greatest national need is a dispassionate survey of economic facts to discover, if possible, not what will be best to serve the interests of a particular group or class but what will best serve the public interest as a whole."

In a series of questions the Committee outlines the big matters of economic scope which it will attempt to solve in the months ahead.

"They will be pursued in the hope," says the report, "of discovering the measures which will offer broader markets, more employment and freer opportunities for the people of America."

Niece of Lehman Is the First Woman To Head a N. Y. County Bar Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD VILLAGE, N. Y., July 17—Mrs. Helen Lehman Buttenwieser, niece of Gov. Herbert H Lehman and arbiter for the New York State Board of Mediation and the American Arbitration Association, today has the distinction of being the first woman ever to be honored by the New York County Bar Association with the chairmanship of one of its standing committees.

Announcement of her appointment as Chairman of the Committee on the Domestic Relations Court was made by the Association over the week end.

Mrs. Buttenwieser, who is the wife of Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, and mother of four children, has her gaze fixed on a Domestic Relations Court Judgeship, for which persons who know her and her work declare she is eminently qualified through experience as a lawyer and social worker. Since five years of law practice is one of the requisites for a place on this bench, she, having been in law practice only one year, has four years yet to go before this goal may be reached.

Dating the beginning of her career in 1927, when she began what she characterized as fresh air work for the Hudson Guild Settlement in New York, she later put in a year with what is now the Foster Home Bureau and subsequently did case work for the New York School for Social Work for two and a half years. Then she accepted appointment to the Board of Child Welfare and later served as representative of the Jewish Big Sisters in the Bronx Children's Court, which, in turn, led her to organize a child guild clinic at Madison House. Thus her background is one of social work.

Mrs. Buttenwieser was graduated from New York University Law School in 1936 and was admitted to the bar a year later, when she began a clerkship in the offices of Cravath, Degersdorff, Swaine and Wood. After a year in this job, she worked for the Legal Aid Society, of which she was a board member, until last March, when she opened her own law office in New York City. What she wants most to do now is to serve in labor arbitration.

Mrs. Buttenwieser is the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Lehman and the late Arthur Lehman, banker.

Plea for Funds Made For Families of Miners

PROVIDENCE, Ky. (AP)—A plea for between $100,000 and $125,000 to care for the families of the 28 miners who perished in an explosion at the Duvin soft coal mine July 14 was made by a hastily organized citizens' committee after the principal owners of the mine declared that it was "hopelessly broke, mortgaged, and owes considerable money," and was unable to meet obligations to those bereaved.

A member of the committee said he did not think it would be possible to raise as much as $1,000 within the County.

The last nine fatalities were recorded July 17 when rescue workers reached the second group of nine trapped miners. The first 19 miners lost were located July 15.

American Labor Party Enters Third Year With Policy Edict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The American Labor Party today entered upon its third year as a political entity with a statement by Alex Rose, its Secretary, pledging "renewed determination to fight with all the power at its command" anti-New Deal and anti-Labor forces which, he said, were obstructing "social reforms that have spelled out a better and fuller life for the people of the country."

Born of the New Deal in 1936 as a wedge for progressive action in the East and now an accredited group in New York politics, the Party is described in the statement as established on a permanent base and constituting a voting force "that holds the balance of power in the New York political arena."

The Party is conscious of its strategic importance in Empire State political affairs, the statement continues, and convinced it will play an important role in "the political realignment that is taking place and which will inevitably lead to the break-up of the old parties and their replacement by two parties fundamentally opposed to each other in their social and economic thinking."

Definitely on the side of the New Deal, the statement says the Party will make the councilmanic election this fall a preparing for the 1940 campaign when it will exert its political strength to "keep New York in the column of New Deal states," in accord with its program "for the advancement of labor and progressive aims and ideals and for the building of an effective and enduring political instrument to deal courageously with the social and economic problems of the State and Nation."

Texans Fly to Fight Oil Fire in Arabia

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Myron M. Kinley of Houston, Texas, and two companions arrived at Newark airport July 16 on their way to Southern Arabia to put out a fire in a wildcat oil well.

Mr. Kinley doesn't know what kind of a fire it is and neither do the men with him. Cleo Jobe and Charles Hengst stood by while Mr. Kinley told about the assignment.

"It's our business to put out fires. We left one in Greta, Texas, where an oil well fire has been raging for the last three years.

"I received an order from the Standard Oil Company in San Francisco to go to Arabia immediately and put out a fire on the southern desert; I don't know how much of a fire it is, but I do know it started July 8.

"We shoot out fires. We shoot 'em out with explosives. We cut our Greta crew in half to make this trip."

Mr. Kinley said the three men would fly the Atlantic aboard a clipper and take an Imperial Airways plane at Marseille, France, for Arabia.

This will be Mr. Kinley's longest trip, he said. He's been as far as Rumania to put out a fire and has made several trips to South American oil fields to "shoot out" other fires.

Fast Trains Carry Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUYALLUP, Wash. — By fast passenger train service, berries from Puyallup, Sumner and Orting districts, are now moving to eastern markets.

WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

Harold Stassen and State WPA Administrator Linus Glotzbach.

The decision of a group of Senators, led by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, to cease their attempt to restore the prevailing wage system for WPA work was followed by a statement by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois that he did not know whether he would press for action on a similar proposal in the House.

It was the cessation of this system on July 1, and the substitution of the 130-hour month for all WPA workers that started the strikes in many cities throughout the United States. Week-end estimates indicated that at least 20,000 WPA employees had been dismissed for being absent five days during the walkouts.

In New York City, officials began dismissing at the rate of 2,500 persons a day 75,000 WPA workers who had been on the rolls 18 months or more, in conformity with the new Relief Act. A half-day work stoppage protesting the dismissals was called for Wednesday by the WPA Teachers Union (American Federation of Labor), representing 10,000 teachers and educational workers on WPA projects in New York.

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA Administrator, said the removal of workers was "not a furlough—it is a straight lay-off." Most of those dismissed were expected to return to home relief.

Mr. Sabath, Dean of the House and head of its Rules Committee, said he still believed the 130-hour provision was wrong, but added:

"I never try to do the impossible."

Mr. Lasser, whose Workers Alliance is open to WPA workers and the unemployed, telegraphed Senator Murray that the poll on ending work stoppages was being taken so that Congress could study changes in the law in an atmosphere of calmness and reason. He also sent a message to President Roosevelt, who on Friday called the walkouts a strike against the Government.

"Workers Alliance has never and would not strike against Government," the telegram said. "Present situation result spontaneous action workers against intolerable suffering imposed by new law."

Mr. Lasser was in Minneapolis during the week end to confer with labor leaders about the strike situation in that city, where one man was slain and 17 were injured in rioting Friday. A conference was arranged between leaders of the walkout and Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

In the meantime, both John L. Lewis and William Green, President of the A. F. of L., declared their organization would continue the fight to revise the relief pay system.

G. E. Has Perfected Giant Radio Tubes

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP) — General Electric Company announced July 15 the development of two giant air-cooled radio tubes to operate this country's first 100-kilowatt shortwave transmitter.

The new transmitter is expected to be ready for station W2XAF by Aug. 1, completing months of experimentation, a Company spokesman said. The increased power will give the American station additional advantages in the highly competitive South American field which receives broadcasts from several European countries.

Designed by engineers E. D. McArthur, H. E. Rowe and L. E. Record, the tubes are not sealed off and have filaments which can be replaced. They are cooled by a water circulating system and two of them will operate the 100-kilowatt transmitter, whereas six tubes are now used to obtain a power output of 40 kilowatts.

Hitler Places Art On Practical Plane

MUNICH, Germany, July 17 (AP) —Adolf Hitler opened the German National Art Exhibition yesterday with a 15-minute address which contained no mention of the Free City or any other political question. Almost all high National Socialist officials were present except Field Marshal Hermann Göring who was on a yacht trip through German canals and streams.

In his address Herr Hitler told German artists that in times of swift revolutionary developments those who form a political and worldly outlook of people "must attempt when necessary to influence artistic forces."

"Only in that way," he continued, "can surviving art be prevented from separating itself from the actual life of the people and therefore isolating itself more and more."

WPA Theaters Helped

WASHINGTON (AP) — Workers on WPA theater projects got a 60-day extension of employment July 15. Recalling a previous order for complete liquidation of the projects by July 31, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, instructed that project workers be carried on the rolls through Sept. 30.

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Plea to Lift Arms Embargo Rallies Many to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—A wave of public debate over the wisdom of repealing the arms embargo is the most tangible result of President Roosevelt's decision to press relentlessly for action along this line.

Though any prediction as to the outcome would be premature, today was the President's day as petitions and editorials and variout spokesmen rallied to the standard raised in Friday's Message to Congress written both by Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The veteran Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska—who voted against the entry of the United States into the World War—declared categorically that he believed the United States could aid the democratic powers economically, and yet remain clear of any military action should worse come to worst. Thus he considered it imperative for the United States to take steps short of war in restraint of "barbarous and inhuman" aggressor governments. The Nation has a "legal and moral right to do so," he said.

The Washington Committee to Revise the Neutrality Act—a group cutting across the lines of various foreign policy organizations, and typical of others of its kind reported in today's news—issued a statement urging strong support of the Administration program, and called a mass meeting to indorse the plea.

Support From Professors

A memorial to Congress from professors of international law and relations in nine Southern universities—also typical of others of its kind—ranged these experts in the field solidly behind the President and Secretary of State on this issue.

The crop of favorable editorials brought forth by Mr. Roosevelt's decision to fight on, was substantial.

Meanwhile, the Pittman Resolution which would permit an embargo of arms, ammunition, implements of war and strategic raw materials against Japan had run into a legal snag of some proportions. Not only did the Republican leadership make the point that it would be illegal—since the Nine-Power Treaty required consultation in the event of a violation of the treaty, and the Pittman plan contains no provision for such action—but the State Department had grave doubts that the resolution violated another treaty with Japan.

In Article 4 of the United States Commercial Treaty of Japan of 1911, provides full freedom of trade without restraint between the two nations under the Most Favored Nation arrangement. Article 5 says that no economic restraints shall be applied between the two nations which are not applied impartially to all other nations.

Finds Itself Hemmed In

Thus the United States finds itself hemmed in by its own prior arrangements with Japan in any effort to cut off the flood of war supplies by which it is underwriting the China war. The State Department could indicate a move to denounce the treaties on the ground that Japan, one of the Nine-Power signatories, has made war on another signatory.

But just at this point, the legal complications begin to bind. Should that action be taken, the President almost would be compelled to invoke the existing Neutrality Law with its impartial arms embargo, which would mean cutting off the slender but important lifelines which the United States has been keeping open to the beleaguered Chinese Government. It should offer Japan an opportunity to say: very well, then, you mean business, so do we—whereupon Japan could proceed to force out such American trade and influence as remains in China, at the sword's point.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committe is awaiting formal word from the State Department as to its views on these matters before proceeding with the Pittman resolution.

Sterling Defends Press Freedom At Meeting of Oregon Publishers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—Responsible newspapermen of today regard freedom of the press as a right and privilege to be cherished and not as a license to be exploited, Donald J. Sterling, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told the Oregon Newspaper Publishers' Association at its 52d annual meeting here recently.

Mr. Sterling, who is Managing Editor of the Portland (Ore.) Journal, counseled his fellow craftsmen to "evaluate news to the best of your ability, resist propaganda from all sources, be tolerant, fair, and never lose your sense of humor."

He urged newspapermen to combat charges that news columns are controlled by "sinister" forces.

Newspaper editors must keep ahead of their communities in thinking if they expect their papers to be leaders, Howard Palmer, publisher of the Greenwich (Conn.) Press and President of the National Editorial Association, told the Oregon newsmen. He spoke on the topic, "Better Newspapers." Alertness, expert handling of news and features, honesty and fairness in all departments, he pointed out as necessities to better papers.

Legislative reporting in particular and government in general requires able, experienced men, it was stated by Giles French of the Moro (Ore.) Journal, who spoke on "The Newspaper and the Legislature." Mr. French, who has been a member of the Oregon House of Representatives for the past four years, gave the "inside" on ways and means by which this type of reporting can be improved. Government today, due to its complex organization, should be explained as clearly as possible by newspapers, Mr. French declared.

Journalism has advanced immeasurably from the "purely personal" era of 75 years ago, George Turnbull, Professor of Journalism at the University of Oregon, declared. To prove this he cited material from his forthcoming book on the history of Oregon journalism.

Guardian of California Coast

Redwood Empire Association

Point Reyes Lighthouse and Light

Upper: Lighthouse which guards the western tip of California's coast. It now has an electric lamp to replace the huge incandescent lamp that served for nearly 75 years. Below: Old kerosene lamp made in Paris in 1867 at a cost of $75,000.

Pacific Beacon Goes Modern; Kerosene Bows to Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. — Point Reyes Lighthouse, western tip of the California Coast, is going streamlined with installation of a modern electric lamp to replace the huge incandescent kerosene lamp that has flashed warnings to ships pying the Pacific Ocean near the dangerous rocky point for almost 75 years.

Current for the new light is being carried 20 miles. A $4,000 Works Progress Administration road project is adding 1,000 feet to the present road, which will facilitate delivery of supplies to the station. These heretofore have been packed by man power over a precipitous bluff.

Installed in 1867

The kerosene lamp was installed when the lighthouse was built. The lamp was made in Paris in 1867 at a cost of $75,000, and was brought around the Horn. Its total weight, including glass prisms in a heavy frame, is about four tons. Yet it was so well balanced on small rollers that a slight touch of the finger rotated it. The revolving prisms sent beams 24 miles over the ocean in a fan-like fashion, giving the impression of being flashed on and off.

The lighthouse is kept by four men, who with their families constitute the entire population of Point Reyes. From two to six times a day these men climb the 433 steps to the light. Part of their work has been to polish prisms of the old lamp, which became clouded with vapor and carbon.

Summer Brings Fog

June and July are the foggiest months, according to Capt. Harry Miller, who has seen eight years of service in his lonely vigil, and strangely enough January and February are the best weather months.

Accurate statistical data are kept of weather conditions and at least one man is constantly on watch day and night, keeping fog horns blowing and the lights revolving, Captain Miller says.

The rocky point protected by the Point Reyes Lighthouse is at the northernmost point of Drakes' Bay, discovered in 1579 by the English explorer. It is about 30 miles north of San Francisco.

British Fascist Head Offers Peace Plan

LONDON, (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of British Fascists, advocated a four-point program which he contended would "bring peace in our time and our children's time," if offered to Germany.

Guarded by police, Sir Oswald entered "Earls Court"—London exhibition center—amid a fanfare of trumpets and spoke in a darkened hall from a spotlighted rostrum 40 feet above, some 25,000 listeners. Among his points was: Disarmament in Western Europe. "Tell Hitler we have no interest in Eastern Europe and the German nightmare of encirclement has gone. Then we can meet around the table," he said. Another point was return of mandated territories.

Manifesto Urges Moral Rearming

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Leaders of the moral rearmament movement made public a statement they said the Governors of 29 states had signed, declaring "moral rearmament is our most urgent need."

The statement said, in part: "We have built great cities. Our ships and the railways carry the produce of farms and factories to every corner of the Nation. And yet, in spite of all that we have done, there are within our borders empty factories, hungry people, struggling farms.

"We have found no cure for the mounting overhead of strained relationships between class and class, business and government, capital and labor.

"We must return to a common faith in God, and in those elemental principles—honesty, unselfishness, love and purity—without which Democracy cannot long prosper or endure."

Leaders of the movement said Governors of these states had signed the statement: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

Moral rearmament is an outgrowth of the Oxford Movement and seeks a solution of world problems by a better understanding and closer fellowship among individuals.

Lions Club Members Meet in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Lions Club men—15,000 strong from eight nations—moved into this flag-bedecked City July 17 for their annual international fun frolic and convention, bringing with them eight real lions, a score of brass bands, several statesmen, and plenty of pep.

The first arrival was George Cushing of Philadelphia, who finally succeeded in getting his name at the top of the registry list after three futile attempts. Last year, he hurried to the convention in California but came in seconds behind the first delegate.

Another delegate was portly Melvin Jones who founded the International Lions Club in Chicago in 1913 and helped build it into an organization of 23,400 clubs boasting several hundred thousand members. He said:

"I know of no other organization in the world which grew so fast or with such enthusiasm. I credit that to the fundamental philosophy of the Lions—to serve humanity."

Dublin Elects Its First Woman Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—By electing Mrs. Tom Clarke to be Lord Mayor of Dublin, one of the oldest capitals in Europe has for the first time in its history chosen a woman as its leading citizen. It is a noteworthy event, for the roll of Lord Mayors stretches back many centuries and includes Danish, Norman, and Saxon names, and in later years a larger proportion of Gaelic origin. In fact the succession of holders of this position would serve as a cross section of Irish history.

Honor to Tom Clarke

The political aspect of the election is that fresh honor has been paid through his widow to Tom Clarke, first signatory of the 1916 "Proclamation of the Republic," who was executed after the renowned Easter Week insurrection of that year. The social aspect is that Dublin is following the example of many other cities of the world which have cast tradition to the winds and benefited from the special qualifications of a woman mayor.

Thus while the choice of Mrs. Clarke has not changed the political makeup of the Corporation, her experience in domestic affairs is expected to prove a great asset in matters such as housing, child welfare, public health, poor and unemployment relief. Moreover, it is hoped that a woman holding the position of first citizen of Dublin will be an incentive to the many other capable women in Eire to seek a larger part in the affairs of their country.

Mrs. Clarke has certainly a high target to aim for, since her predecessor, affectionately known as "Alfie" Byrne, proved himself in nine years of office one of the most popular and tactful Lord Mayors. And this is no mean achievement in the capital of a country where the temperature of political feeling can rise so steeply.

Militant Republican

Her election was remarkable in that on the first occasion no decision could be reached. Mr. Byrne surprisingly allowed himself to be nominated, but on the following evening withdrew his candidature and ultimately his casting vote secured Mrs. Clarke's win by one vote over Alderman Peadar Doyle.

All her life Mrs. Clarke has been associated with the militant Republican movement. She is a slightly built woman with gray hair, an erect figure, and features which reveal her indomitable character.

She has had a most eventful life. She first met Tom Clarke when he had served a sentence of 15 years penal servitude as a Fenian prisoner. He was staying at Limerick with her uncle, John Daly—himself an old Fenian prisoner—who was then Mayor of Limerick. John Daley moved that the Limerick Corporation confer the Freedom of the City upon Tom Clarke and this was unanimously agreed to. They were married two years later in New York.

Some years afterwards they returned to Dublin and started a tiny "sentry box" paper shop in Parnell Street which eventually became one of the chief centers for planning the events of Easter Week. On Easter Sunday, 1916—the day first fixed for the rising—Mrs. Clarke arranged to take down the shutters of the little shop as usual. She listened all day for the gun fire which would tell her that the rising had begun. But she heard nothing and at about four in the afternoon Tom Clarke returned, dispirited, owing to the canceling of their plans.

Little Shop Raided

Next day—Easter Monday—the rising began. And on the following Monday when the fighting was over, the little paper shop was raided. Mrs. Clarke was arrested and taken to Ship Street barracks adjacent to Dublin Castle. Her husband, who had surrendered after the week's fighting, was court-martialled that very day and sentenced to be shot. She visited him in prison before he was executed.

The following day she was informed that her brother, Ned Daly, wanted to see her prior to his execution.

Subsequently she played a large part in the Irish National movement. She handled the records and the money in connection with the relief of dependents of the men imprisoned or shot in 1916. In 1918 she was herself imprisoned in Holloway Gaol, London, along with Countess Markievicz, Madame Gonne MacBride, and Mrs. Sheeby Skeffington. She voted against the Treaty in 1922 and also served as a Republican Justice of the Peace.

When Mr. Eamon de Valera started the Fianna Fail Party and policy, Mrs. Clarke supported him and was a Senator for some time. She was as zealous, too, in civic affairs as in national matters.

Her first act in assuming the office of Mayor was to refuse to wear the golden chain given by an English king, William of Orange, to the city. But she has announced that she does not intend to act in a partisan way and that everyone who gives allegiance to Ireland will receive fair and equal treatment from her.

Pay-As-You-Go Plan To Build Own Homes

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—A "pay-as-you-go" community of 40 homes, built piece by piece as their owners get a little money for materials, is rising on a hillside near suburban Greentree.

The settlement, "Babbitt Town," was founded by a jobless railroad fireman, W. R. English, who bought the hillside in 1935 and then sold the idea of "pay-as-you-go" homes and some of the land to friends.

"I figure we've got to be independent," he said. "We pay our way and no one's got a thing to say about it. When I get my hands on $5 or $10 I take the car and go after some roofing or boards to put on my house."

While they're building, the residents live in the basement of their homes. Most are skilled workman who design their homes, which conform to only one community requirement—they must have four rooms.

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Wanamaker Golf Trophy to Hershey Ace—Dallas Sharpshooter Western Victor

Henry Picard Finally Wins National P. G. A. Golf Title

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Henry Picard, who three years ago said he'd never compete in another match play tournament, is the new National P. G. A. golf champion because he proved himself the best match player in a field of 64 of the country's top professionals.

When "Pic" left the 1936 P. G. A. at Pinehurst in disgust, there seemed ample excuse for his feeling. He'd lost to Jimmy Thomson in the third round after being beaten in the first and second rounds in his two previous P. G. A. appearances.

Moving Up

But it was just as well he didn't keep his word. In 1937 he moved up a step, to the quarterfinals; last year at Shawnee he went to the semifinal round, where he lost to Paul Runyan, and Saturday, in one of the finest and most thrilling matches the tournament has produced, nosed out Byron Nelson, the open champion, 1 up in 37 holes. He refused to recognize defeat even when it was staring him in the face.

The chocolate soldier's blazing finish—a 25-foot putt for an essential half on the 34th hole, and then two booming tee shots that bagged decisive birdies at the 36th and 37th—brought him his first national championship just when it appeared he was another of those puzzling cases, a great golfer who couldn't win a title. MacDonald Smith was one of those, and Harry Cooper is a more recent example.

Happy Now

But Picard is happy now. He had won bigger prizes than the $1,100 check he received Saturday. None, though, gave him a bigger thrill.

"This is the one I've been wanting for the last 15 years," said Henry, as he tucked the handsome Wanamaker Trophy under his arms and headed home to Hershey, Pa.

His victory over Nelson on the ridiculously short Pomonok Country Club course produced brilliant golf and was a memorable climax to a memorable week. It began with three days of wrangling over Denny Shute's eligibility; then came the rout of a dozen highly-favored contenders in the two rounds of 18-hole matches on Tuesday, and finally a concerted assault on par in which Nelson was the leader. But Picard matched him stroke for stroke—even eagle for eagle—through those last 37 holes.

Repurcussions

The Shute episode isn't over yet. There may be repercussions even before the annual P. G. A. meeting in November, for the break in the ranks between the playing pros and the vast majority of the membership, the teaching pros, may be emphasized again when the Ryder Cup team is named.

Nelson and Picard, through their title-winnings, have won their places. The others, though, are to be named by the Executive Committee, which opposed Shute's playing in the P. G. A., on the recommendations of a special committee that includes Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, and Ed Dudley, three of the leaders in the "revolt" that brought Denny into the tourney.

Picard, incidentally, has an impressive Ryder Cup record. In 1935 he beat Ernest Whitcombe in singles and teamed with Johnny Revolta for a win in foursomes, and in 1937 at Southport, when the Americans won the first victory for either side on the others' home grounds, he beat A. J. Lacey in singles. He and Revolta were beaten by Percy Allis and Dick Burton, the present British open champion, for one of three matches the Americans lost.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	46	29	.613
New York	41	36	.532
Brooklyn	38	35	.521
Chicago	41	39	.512
St. Louis	38	37	.507
Pittsburgh	36	37	.493
Boston	37	39	.487
Philadelphia	23	48	.324

Results July 15

Boston 7, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 8, New York 4.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5.

Results July 16

Boston 3, Cincinnati 0.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 0.

Major leaguers throw at around 120 feet per second.

George Kojac once held five backstroke swim records.

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N-87

Limited Time Only

They Won

Keystone

Not only a magnificent golf trophy but also a magnificent ovation from British spectators at the 1939 International Horse Show. Here we see Lieut. Col. Alessandro Bettoni and "Adigrat," of Italy, after they had won the individual international jumping contest for military officers at Olympia, London

And Talking of---Horsemanship

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Italians' Popular Success

LONDON—In these days of political tension, with governments sending each other sharp notes twice a week and "incidents" popping up on all sides to obscure the fact that peoples of different countries are really very friendly to one another, if left alone, it is pleasant to dwell upon any episode that underlines a passage of mutual respect and good will in the story of European international contacts.

So let us dwell today on the visit of the Italian military riders to this city for the annual International Horse Show.

Delighted

Not for 16 years had a team of Italian cavalry officers put in an appearance at this highly popular function. And there was no mistaking the fact that the "equestrian" public here was extremely delighted to see the visitors. They had a most enthusiastic ovation when they rode into the arena for the first time and the storm of applause that greeted them when they rode out for the last time was positively un-English in its tempestuousness.

Mind you, the Italians did plenty to excite admiration. For an Italian officer—Lieut.-Col. Alessandro Bettoni—won the King George V Trophy for individual jumping, and the team, as a team, gave an impressive, though unsuccessful, display in the competition for the Edward Prince of Wales Cup, won by the representatives of Great Britain. Bettoni also won the "Daily Mail" Cup.

Sixteen officers took part in the individual contest and the course they were required to negotiate consisted of nine jumps.

Jump-Off

Jumps 3, 4, 8 and 9 seemed to give the most trouble and the only riders who could manage a circuit without fault were Lieut.-Col. Bettoni and Capt. Xavier Bizard, France, winner in 1937. In the jump-off between them, the latter failed at the parallel bars and, since his mount, Honduras, made no half-measures about it, the penalty was four faults. It was on Honduras, a 10-year-old black gelding, that Captain Bizard was successful the year before last.

Italy's representative—on Adigrat, a chestnut gelding aged 14—then jumped a second flawless round.

From start to finish, the International Horse Show, 27th of its line, was a bright and bonny entertainment, enjoyed in different ways by the people who understand horses and those who just understand when they are enjoying themselves. For the former, every show class holds a deeper interest than just the beauty of fine animals and smart turnouts; but the latter gets its biggest kick (pardon me) out of such occurrences as the Riding Display in Costume by the British Riding Club, Indoor Polo by Men and Women, the arrival of competitors in the Coaching Marathon, and the representation of Piccadilly Circus as it was 50 years ago—with flower girls, pedestrians, the statue of Eros, and eddying all around and about a magnificent selection of Victorian traffic featuring horse-drawn omnibuses (real ones that have survived in private ownership), costers' barrows, a phaeton and pair, a pair-horse curricle, hansom cabs, and—all of a sudden—a fire-engine drawn by a pair of hard-galloping greys.

♦ ♦ ♦

Scurry Stakes

But this outline gives only the merest hint of the program in London's great annual festival of the horse. There were several course-jumping competitions, besides the ones I have referred to—for regular soldiers, for territorials and for civilians—the Scurry Stakes, for course-jumping at speed; high-jumping; and show classes of all kinds—for hunters, hacks, harness horses, tandem pairs; weight-carrying cobs; Arabian horses; four-in-hands; officers' chargers; police horses; children's ponies; and the rest.

Maybe Will H. Ogilvie has summed up the scene as vividly as anybody could in his poem "Olympia," in the lines:

Wave on wave of colour rolling to the roofs:
Crowded rank and fashion, tier on endless tier:
Flowers and light and music; thuds of horses' hoofs:
You that love Old England, read her story here!
All the saddle-mastery, gift of hearts and hands,
All the skill and courage and endurance that is hers,
All that gave the triumph to this land among the lands,
Wakes again to glory in the gleam of silver spurs.

Manger Breaks Hydroplane Mark

NORTH EAST, Md., July 17 (AP)—Julius Manger's Blue Glide IV smashed the world record in the 225-cubic-inch hydroplane class when the Pelham Manor (N. Y.) speedboater pushed his craft to 64.33 m. p. h. to win in his class yesterday.

Manager's record, made under perfect conditions over a closed five-mile course, bettered the mark of 63.739 m. p. h. held by Jack Cooper, veteran Kansas City pilot, who did not compete.

Wilmington and Pennsylvania drivers dominated the speedboat races in the North East Yacht Club regatta. Walter Sidwell in Red-Ed duplicated his triumphs of Saturday at the Havre De Grace regatta when he took the Class B race for inboard runabouts.

The field in the races was largely entrants who competed in the national championships at Havre De Grace Friday and Saturday.

Stops Ranking

LONDON (CP) — The British Lawn Tennis Association has decided to stop ranking its players. The L. T. A. refuses to give its reasons.

Mixed feelings greeted the announcement which meant the end of the Association's practice of ranking the first 12 men and women players of the land annually. The action was described by one official as "the best thing for the game."

Another Marble Victory

DUBLIN (AP)—Alice Marble of San Francisco, recent winner of the all-England tennis championship at Wimbledon, won the Irish title with a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Susan Noel of England, July 15.

Memphis won two games in one day by 2 to 1 scores.

San Francisco Seals drew 22,000 to a single game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

United States Olympic team, enroute to Berlin aboard S. S. Manhattan, held first deck workout under favorable conditions.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth, passed twice by Cleveland pitcher, reached grand total of 2,000 walks for his major league career.

Australians Complete Rout Over Filipinos

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 17 (AP)—With victory over the Philippine Islands already theirs, in the American Zone International Davis Cup tennis competition, Australia defeated the Filipino players in concluding singles matches here yesterday.

Adrian Quist previously had beaten Amado Sanchez and John Bromwich had overcome Felisicimo Ampon in singles matches, and Quist and Bromwich teamed Saturday to defeat Ampon and Sanchez in the doubles. This put the Australians into the final round of American Zone play, in which they will meet the winner of the Canada-Cuba match.

Bromwich won from Sanchez yesterday, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3, and Quist, after considerable difficulty, put down Ampon, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3, to give the Aussies a clean sweep in their matches with the Filipinos.

Quist and Jack Crawford are leaving for Boston, where they will enter in the Longwood Bowl tournament. Bromwich and team captain Harry Hopman plan to play in Vancouver, B. C., before going to Toronto for their final round of the American Zone competition.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Frank Parker wins Spring Lake tennis tournament for sixth time in seven years, defeating Gardnar Mulloy, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2. Parker and Gene Mako rout John Doeg and Frank Shields, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3, in doubles final.

♦ ♦ ♦

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Australian team of Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist makes clean sweep of five matches in Davis Cup series with Philippines to enter American zone final.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Frank Guernsey retains New York State tennis title with 6—3, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Frank Bowden; Bowden and Cranston Holman beat Gordon Giles and Bill Pardoe, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, to take doubles.

♦ ♦ ♦

CHICAGO — William Murphy upsets Jack Tidball, 6—8, 8—1, 6—1, 9—7, to win Western tennis tournament.

♦ ♦ ♦

BALTIMORE—Hal Surface defeats Ed Alloo, 6—4, 5—7, 7—2, 6—1, for Maryland State tennis title.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK — Henry Picard wins National Professional Golfers' Association championship, defeating Open Champion Byron Nelson, 1 up in 37 holes.

♦ ♦ ♦

OKLAHOMA CITY — Harry Todd, Dallas, defeats Larry Moller, Quincy, Ill., 2 and 1, in 36-hole final of Western amateur golf tournament.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Ford Frick, National League President, fines Umpire George Magerkurth and Bill Jurges, Giants' shortstop, $150 apiece and suspends both 10 days for striking each other in fracas during Giants-Cincinnati game Saturday. Harry Danning and Manager Bill Terry of Giants fined $50 each.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Dizzy Dean sent home by Cubs after accident.

♦ ♦ ♦

MILAN, Italy—Two world records broken as Germany defeats Italy, 110.5 points to 67.5, in two-day international track meet. Rudolf Harbig, Germany, runs 800 meters in 1:46.6, nearly two seconds under Sydney Wooderson's world record, and Claudia Testoni, Italy, wins 80-meters women's hurdles in 11.5s.

♦ ♦ ♦

LONDON — Oxford-Cambridge track team defeats combined Yale-Harvard squad, 9 events to 3.

♦ ♦ ♦

NORTH EAST, Md.—Blue Glide IV, driven by Julius Manger, Pelham Manor, N. Y., breaks world record for 225-cubic-inch hydroplanes, winning at 64.33 m. p. h in speedboat regatta.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 16

International League
Jersey City 5-0, Buffalo 4-1.
Newark 9-10, Rochester 2-2.
Baltimore 7-9, Montreal 3-4.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 4.

American Association
Kansas City 4-3, Toledo 2-4.
Columbus 13-3, Milwaukee 3-0.
Minneapolis 7-4, Louisville 2-3.
St. Paul 11-4, Indianapolis 6-2.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 7-1, San Francisco 2-0.
Los Angeles 14-5, San Diego 5-8.
Portland 8-1, Oakland 5-5.
Seattle 8-5, Hollywood 6-6.

Texas League
Tulsa 1-2, Beaumont 0-3.
Fort Worth 9-4, Houston 3-3.
Shreveport 4-0, Dallas 1-10.
Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 7.

Southern Association
Atlanta 8-4, Knoxville 4-2.
New Orleans 8-4, Little Rock 4-2.
Memphis 3-5, Birmingham 0-9.
Chattanooga 8-3, Nashville 6-3.

Eastern League
Williamsport 8-3, Scranton 3-6.
Springfield 17-7, Albany 8-11.
Binghamton 6-6, Hartford 1-0.
Elmira 11, Wilkes-Barre 6.

Sport Briefs

Paris likes bicycle polo.

Sam Byrd, golf pro, formerly played major league ball.

This is Charley Bowser's first year as Pitt grid coach.

'If at First You Don't Succeed . . .'

© Fox

Jean Nicoll

This 16-year-old English star knows the rest of the quotation. She had the experience of being defeated this year during her first match on the "classic" Wimbledon center court. And now, so far as she is concerned, the 1940 championships cannot come along quickly enough.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

National League Attendance Up

Caught between the bases . . . Bill Dickey, who has roomed with Lou Gehrig on the road for better than six years, calls the Iron Horse the most conscientious ball player he has ever known and adds: "I have never seen a man work harder to get in shape than Lou did at the Yankee training camp this spring. And all the time he shouldn't have even had on a uniform." . . . The new National League moving picture, directed by Ethan Allen, is looking around for a name . . . Casey Stengel would like to make a relief pitcher out of Jim Turner.

♦ ♦ ♦

If the present pace is maintained, National League attendance will reach the 5,500,000 mark this year—a new all-time record . . . With more than half the season to go, including a load of double-header, the Frick circuit has already passed 2,500,000 . . . Bob Quinn credits the raised figures to the improvement of the Brooklyn club, night ball, interest in the pennant-contending Cincinnati Reds and the closeness of the race in general . . . Al Lang says that new baseball stadium at St. Petersburg, where the Yankees and Cardinals will play their exhibition games, hasn't been started . . . it will be located outside of the city.

Fourteen years ago Joe McCarthy managed Louisville to a pennant in the American Association . . . The Yankee skipper was there for six seasons before the Chicago Cubs recognized his qualities of leadership . . . Johnny Berardino, Brownie infielder, acted in several Hal Roach kid comedies at the tender age of six . . . Improved lighting systems are rapidly removing the dangers of night baseball . . . The advancement in air travel may eventually solve that perplexing St. Louis situation—the American League may shift the Browns to London, England . . . Under the existing conditions, it takes a club longer to go from New York to St. Louis, than it does from the Atlantic coast to Europe.

♦ ♦ ♦

In case you missed the announcement, the 1940 All-Star game will be played in Sportsman's Park, with the Cardinals as host . . . When Owner Wrigley was charged with interfering with the running of the Cubs, he silenced the accusation by staying away from the ball park . . . It wasn't the same old All-Star game without Charley Gehringer . . . Incidentally, this may be Charley's last year in the American League . . . What a man he has been for 15 years! . . . The sixth annual American Association All-Star contest is scheduled at Kansas City tomorrow night . . . Prediction: before long the majors will be playing their mid-summer classic under the lights.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill McKechnie earned a $5,000 bonus when Cincinnati's home attendance recently went over 450,000 . . . Rival American League pitchers stopped the offensive gestures of Joe Gallagher by keeping the ball high and outside . . . Joe probably made the biggest mistake of his young life when he refused to report to Newark, upon release by the Yankees . . . After one year in the International League, the outfielder might have enjoyed 10 prosperous campaigns on the banks of the Harlem River . . . The Phillies would welcome an offer for Max Butcher . . . The Bees would have taken him this spring, but probably have changed their mind . . . Bob Feller will be in line for a fat contract with Cleveland next February.

Since the start of the current campaign, Washington has tried five first basemen, and still wishes Zeke Bonura would come back . . . In order, Bucky Harris has paraded Jim Wasdell, Ossie Bluege, Sammy West, Bob Prichard (from Charlotte), and Mickey Vernon, a former Villanova College star . . . Joe Cambria discovered Vernon and the Senators farmed the boy to Greenville in 1938 . . . Bob Meusel wants to sign as a Yankee farm manager in 1940 . . . Remember Bob and his bullet arm in that '27 New York outfield? . . . The Cardinals will probably drop their Sacramento farm during the approaching winter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rumor has it that Al Schacht, the clown prince of baseball, recently wrote a 2,000 word letter reminding a friend that he had promised him a wrist watch . . . And Al is still waiting for the timepiece . . . Buddy Hassett, who wasn't enough ball player to get steady employment at Brooklyn, is piling up base hits for the Bees . . . Buddy has been out mornings, practicing on ground balls hit to his right . . . Tony Cuccinello is headed for a third base career with the Bees by 1940 . . . Sibby Sisti is expected to come up from Hartford to play the middle bag.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .378; Hassett, Boston, .346.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 65; Frey, Cincinnati, 63.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 89; Bonura, New York, 59.
Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 105; Brown, St. Louis, 104.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 26; Mize, St. Louis, 25.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 12; Goodman, Cincinnati, and Garms, Boston, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 19; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 13; Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-1; Dean, Chicago, 4-1.

American League

Batting — Di Maggio, New York, .406; Foxx, Red Sox, .355.
Runs—Cramer, Boston, 70; Foxx, Boston, 69.
Runs batted In—Williams, Boston, 71; Greenberg, Detroit, Dickey, New York, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 66.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 111; McQuinn, St. Louis, 109.
Doubles — Greenberg, Detroit, 28; Rolfe, New York, 27.
Triples—Wright, Washington, 9; Keltner, Cleveland, Kuhel, Chicago, McQuinn, St. Louis, McCosky, Detroit, and Travis and Lewis, Washington, 7.
Home Runs — Greenberg, Detroit, 17; Foxx, Boston, 15.
Stolen Bases — Case, Washington, 30; Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 10-0; Sundra, New York, 5-0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	23	.713
Boston	47	35	.573
Chicago	43	35	.551
Cleveland	40	38	.513
Detroit	39	40	.494
Washington	33	50	.398
Philadelphia	30	48	.385
St. Louis	24	54	.308

Results July 15

Boston 9, Cleveland 3.
New York 10, Detroit 7.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, Washington 7.

Results July 16

Boston 9, Detroit 2.
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
New York 5, Cleveland 2.
New York 8, Cleveland 3.
St Louis 12, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 5 (Tie).
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
Chicago 6, Washington 3.

Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge Track Meet Results

Year	Winner	Points
1899	Oxford-Cambridge	8 —4
1901	Harvard-Yale	8 —3
1904	Harvard-Yale	6 —3
1911	Oxford-Cambridge	5 —4
1921	Harvard-Yale	8 —3
1923	Oxford-Cambridge	6½—5½
1925	Harvard-Yale	8 —4*
1927	Oxford-Cambridge	7 —5
1929	Harvard-Yale	8½—3½
1931	Harvard-Yale	7½—4½
1933	Harvard-Yale	8 —4*
1935	Oxford-Cambridge	8 —6†
1937	Oxford-Cambridge	7 —5
1939	Oxford-Cambridge	9 —3

*Harvard-Yale won most second places.
†Oxford-Cambridge won most second places.

Todd of Texas Wins Western Amateur Title

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 17 (AP)—Harry Todd, bronzed young Dallas, Texas, sharpshooter, fired his way to the championship of the 40th annual Western amateur golf tournament by defeating Larry Moller of Quincy, Ill., 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final over the Oklahoma City Country Club's wind-swept course Saturday.

The 22-year-old Texan, who also holds the Dallas city championship, went ahead at the end of the first 18-hole round and never lost the lead, ending the match at the 35th after halving three holes in a row.

Illinois Champion

Moller, former Illinois State champion and one-time captain of the Notre Dame University links squad, couldn't hit the greens with his approach shots. He was consistently longer off the tees than the tall broad-shouldered Texan, but Todd's accuracy with his short irons proved the margin of victory.

They halved the first seven holes of the second round, each going one over par on four different holes as the stiff south wind played tricks with their high shots. Todd finally stretched his lead to 2-up at the 26th hole by stopping his approach 18 inches from the pin and sinking for a birdie three, while Moller needed four blows.

Birdie at 27th

Moller came back on the 388-yard 27th, sinking a 15-foot putt for a birdie three. They halved the 28th with par fours. Todd lost the 30th, trying to go over the trees. Moller played safe and went around the 304-yard dog-leg. Todd's tee shot hit the tree tops and landed in a ditch. He wound up with six strokes and conceded Moller a long putt for a birdie three.

They halved the next one, a 590-yard hole, with par fives and Todd went two holes in front again at the 32nd, with a birdie three.

Overshooting the green on the 35th, Moller ran his third shot 10 feet past the cup. Todd's third was two feet away. They both sank for a half and the match was over.

The cards:

Par—										
Out	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	—35
In	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	—36—71
Moller—										
Out	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	—35
In	5	3	5	6	4	2	4	6	4	—39—74
Todd—										
Out	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	—36
In	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	—35—71
Moller—										
Out	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	3	—38
In	4	3	3	5	5	3	5	4		
Todd—										
Out	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	3	5	—39
In	4	2	6	5	3	3	5	4	—	—

Arroll Is First American to Win Robertson Prize

DETROIT, July 17 —An American won the Robertson Cup yesterday for the first time in 47 years of international competition by Six-Meter type model yachts.

The winner was Archie Arroll, of Detroit, whose Heather scored 122 points in the four-day competition at Belle Isle. Second place went to Violet, owned by Norman Rodrick of Glasgow, Scotland, with 118 points.

Three contestants were tied at 104 for third place, and in a special race Stan Warwick of Detroit was the winner. The others were Thomas Aitkenhead of Glasgow, and John Black of Boston.

Roderick and Warwick received cups for second and third places. Arroll said he hopes to go to Scotland next year to defend his new trophy.

Final standing of other contestants:

Harry Chandler, Detroit, 93; George Waznack, Detroit, 89; Frederick LeFluffy, Cork, Eire, 79; Sim Smith, Detroit, 73; Guy Jelly, Detroit, 68; Walter Foote, Detroit, 67; William Doney, Detroit, 65; Sam King, Toronto, Ont., and Herbert Chandler, Detroit, 63 each; Bill Choat, Toronto, 62; William Robertson, Detroit, 57, and Archie Collins, Montreal, 27.

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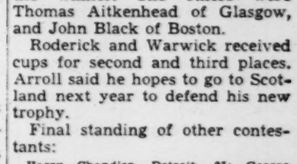

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Longwood Bowl Tennis Gets Under Way Today—Sox and Bees in the Spotlight

Australian Net Stars Expected Here Tomorrow

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is now being regarded as one of the most important of its 47 meetings, the historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament for men, was officially in swing early this afternoon over the lush-green turf courts of the Cricket Club. A field of over 40 racketers from various states and two overseas entrants—Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford of Australia—will vie for a leg on the ninth Bowl.

Longwood patrons will have converged upon Chestnut Hill this week for at least five reasons.

One of these reasons is to follow closely the technique of such players as Gene Mako, seeded No. 1 in the tourney, Gil Hunt, Gardnar Mulloy, Frankie Parker, who will play only in the doubles, the Murphy twins of Chicago, Chet and Bill, Johnny Doeg and the Australians, Quist and Crawford.

Future Cup Material

There's a host of others who will be drawing individual attention, most of whom being collegiate stars of today and promising future Davis Cup material.

But to the close followers of the ame, the appearance of the Australians plus the Americans, Mako, Hunt, Parker and now Mulloy, is the most interesting feature. Local fans are partially being treated to the first of a four-course Davis Cup "dinner," for the Bowl this year holds the distinction of being one of four tournaments from which the Cup committee will pick the Cup squad.

This was the "pressure" point in the Bowl Committee's rushed telephone calls and telegrams during the closing hours before entry dead-line late last week.

So Longwood devotees this week will watch with even more interest the performances of the improved Mako, of the up-and-coming Mulloy, Miami's perennially tanned and towering youth, and Parker's new forehand.

Women's Tourney

Yet, with all the Bowl talk digressed this week, there will be much "platter" chatter—and rightly so—for this year's women's tournament has all the appearances of being one of the most closely fought.

Right down the list, from top to bottom, there is included many Wightman Cup possibilities, the cup which denotes the annual supremacy of either England or America.

And Mrs. George W. Wightman, its donor will be out there at the Cricket Club carefully scrutinizing some of the youthful prospects among whom are Virginia Wolfenden, Pat Canning, Mary Arnold, Hope Knowles, Eunice Dean, Helen Bernhard, Helen Pederson, Cissy Madden and Katharine Winthrop.

National Doubles Next Month

Then there is always the fact that Longwood ushers in locally the summer's fruitful tennis tournaments, such meetings as the National Doubles in the middle of August, the inter-zone finals later on in the month, and the Essex County women's championships at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Longwood's Bowl committee late Saturday night had completed the seeding which officially marked the entry list as being signed and sealed. In the domestic side of it, Mako, Donald Budge's long-standing doubles partner, and now a singles player of note vying for a coveted Davis Cup singles position, was placed at the top.

Dartmouth Rules Winter Olympics' U. S. Ski Squad

NEW YORK (AP)—Ski jumping and cross country members of the U. S. ski team to compete in the world championships in Norway next winter have been announced by Roland Palmedo, chairman of selection.

Selected for the jumping competition were Merrill Barber of Brattleboro, Vt., Walter Bietila of Ishpeming, Mich.; Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, and John Litchfield of Dartmouth, as group one and Roy Bietila, George Kotlarek, Gunnar Oman, Sigurd Ulland, Eugene Wilson and Ted Zoberski as group two.

Warren and Howard Chivers, Dartmouth stars, were named in group one of the the combined jumping and cross country. Included in group two were Engen, Litchfield, David Bradley, Seldon Hannah, Magnus Satre and George Gustavson, the latter a cross country runner only.

Men in both groups will be entered in the championships, although only members of group one will have their expenses paid by the U. S. Ski Federation.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

July 16

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	6	0	1	1	1	4	0
Cramer cf	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	6	3	2	5	15	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	2	2	8	0
Vosmik lf	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Desautels c	5	0	2	2	4	1	0
Grove p	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	42	9	11	14	27	16	0
DETROIT							
McCosky cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	1
Cullenbine rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Averill lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	2
York c	4	1	2	5	4	0	0
Greenberg 1b	3	1	1	1	11	0	0
Kress 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Rogell ss	3	0	1	1	2	4	2
Benton p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
*Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	9	27	11	5

*Batted for Benton in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	—9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Vosmik 2, Tabor, Desautels 3, York, Rogell, Foxx. Two-base hits, Desautels, York. Home runs, York, Foxx. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Vosmik 2. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 13, Detroit 3. Base on balls, by Benton 5. Struck out, by Grove 4, by Benton 3. Hits, off Benton, 9 in 8 innings; off Coffman, 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Benton. Losing pitcher, Benton. Umpires, Pipgras, Quinn and McGowan. Time, 1h. 58m.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	4	1
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Foxx 1b	2	0	0	0	9	1	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	4	3	0
Vosmik lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	29	3	3	4	27	11	0
DETROIT							
McCosky cf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Averill lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	2
Greenberg 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Cullenbine rf	3	0	1	3	0	0	0
Tebbetts c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Rogell ss	2	0	0	0	2	5	0
*Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croucher ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
†York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	6	27	12	4

*Batted for Rogell in eighth. †Batted for Trout in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Runs batted in, Foxx. Two-base hit, Doerr. Three-base hit, Cullenbine. Stolen base, McCosky. Sacrifice, Foxx. Double plays, Trout, Rogell and Greenberg; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Gehringer and Greenberg. Left on base, Boston 2, Detroit 5. Base on balls, by Galehouse, by Trout, by Thomas. Struck out, by Galehouse 3, by Trout 2, by Thomas. Hits, off Trout, 3 in 8 innings; off Thomas, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Trout. Time, 1h. 39m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Pipgras. Attendance, 48,152.

Bees

July 16

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	3	3	5	0	0
Simmons lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
West rf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	1	2	1	3	0
Majeski 3b	3	1	2	5	2	2	0
Warstler 3b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lopez c	3	1	1	1	8	0	0
Posedel p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	3	12	16	27	6	0
CINCINNATI							
Werber 3b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Frey 2b	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Bongiovanni rf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
McCormick 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Lombardi c	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Craft cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Berger lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers ss	1	0	0	0	3	5	0
Grissom p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gamble	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Scarsella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vander Meer p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	6	6	25	15	1

*Batted for Grissom in 6th. †Batted for Johnson in 7th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	—3

Runs batted in, Majeski, Posedel. Two-base hit, Cuccinello. Home run, Majeski. Hits, off Grissom, 7 in 5 innings; off Johnson, 2 in 1 inning; off Vander Meer, 3 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Cincinnati 7, Boston 7. Stolen base, Myers. Sacrifice, Posedel. Base on balls, by Posedel 2. Struck out, by Posedel 5, by Grissom 2. Double plays, Frey, Myers and McCormick 3; Majeski, Cuccinello and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Grissom. Time, 1h. 38m. Umpires, Barr, Moran and Stewart.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cooney, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West, cf, lf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	3	1
Miller, ss	3	0	1	2	2	2	0
Warstler, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez, c	3	1	1	2	7	0	0
Turner, p	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Frankhouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	4	8	12	27	9	1
CINCINNATI							
Werber 3b	5	1	4	6	0	0	0
Frey 2b	4	1	1	2	3	4	0
Bongiovanni rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
McCormick 1b	4	0	1	2	10	1	0
Lombardi c	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Craft cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Berger lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
Hafey lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers ss	2	1	0	0	2	4	0
*Gamble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore p	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
†Wilson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	7	11	24	11	2

*Batted for Myers in ninth. †Batted for Moore in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Bongiovanni, McCormick, Miller 2, Werber, Hassett. Two-base hits, Frey, McCormick, Miller, Cuccinello, Werber 2, Lopez, West. Hits, off Turner, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, none in 2-3 inning. Left on bases, Cincinnati 9, Boston 6. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifices, Bongiovanni 2, Moore, Turner, Hassett. Base on balls, by Turner 4, by Moore 2. Struck out, by Moore 2, by Turner 6. Double play, Myers, Frey and McCormick. Winning pitcher, Turner. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpires, Moran, Stewart and Barr. Attendance, 29,273.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Adrian Quist, member of the Australian Davis Cup team which has just defeated the Philippines, 5 to 0, is flying east with Jack Crawford to take part in the Longwood Bowl tournament at Chestnut Hill this week. Center: Henry Picard (left), new P. G. A. champion, and Byron Nelson (right), the United States open king, shown with the trophy won by Picard at the Pomonok Country Club, Saturday. Right: John Bromwich, another Australian who took part in the rout of the Philippines at Long Beach, Calif., over the week end. He journeys to Vancouver, B. C., for play there before joining Quist in Toronto for their American Zone final against the winner of Cuba-Canada match.

Tiller Talk

Wind Takes Holiday

Old Aeolus must have taken a "vacation" himself over the week end as glassy seas sprinkled occasionally with a few breaths greeted yachtsmen all along the coast lines both Saturday and Sunday.

The lack of wind did not hamper the Boston Yacht Club fleet as they began this year's annual cruise to Block Island, R. I., the first leg of which was completed Saturday at Scituate. Eben Young's Nahma led Class A to port, while Devereaux Chesterton's Joy Two was section B's leader. More than 150 members of the Boston Yacht Club in 35 sailing and power cruisers were included in the cruise.

Moose Scores

At the 'Head, 80 of the fleet answered the starting guns on Saturday, while 110 craft, a record for the season, took part in Corinthian's regular Sunday series races yesterday. High point man for the week was John Lawrence with his Thirty Square Meter, Moose. He led the popular "Squeaks" both Saturday and Sunday, Charles Curtis' new Ellen runner-up in the first race, and yesterday Moose's ancient rival, Alfred E. Chase's Viking in second berth.

Marion Leeson's Oomiak was also a two-times victor in the International One Design class. Walter Bell's Chinook was first in the M-B's Saturday, while veteran winner Francis Cummings' Sea Dog took the honors yesterday.

Saturday's fifth race in Corinthian's first series completed the first trophy hunt and winners were announced as follows:

Class Q and Eight-Meters, Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe; Thirty Square Meters, John S. Lawrence's Moose; International One-Designs, Miss Marion Leeson's Oomiak; M-B Class Knockabouts, Donald C. Wilson's Sunbeam; Sophomore Class, Peggy Howard's Lorelei; Class T, Betty Haley's Ilex; Town Class, George O'Day's Good News Too; Brutal Beasts, first division, Frank Scully's Pokey; second division, Donald Hill's Baa Boo; third division, Robert Healey's Red Pepper; fourth division Richard Coulson's Thistle.

* * *

Down Quincy way, a record fleet of 108 craft bulged the lines of Quincy's four yacht clubs Saturday, Quincy, Wollaston, Squantum and Merrymount.

Ted Adams Shows Promise Of Being Another Ouimet

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

History went back some 26 years last Saturday when young Teddy Adams of South Shore stroked his way to the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at Tedesco Country Club.

In June of 1913, another young golfer—Francis Ouimet of Woodland—won his first State title to launch himself on a great competitive career.

Just as though Ouimet's footprints were staring him in the face, Teddy so far has walked the same path. In his early days, Francis lived near the 17th fairway of The Country Club—where he was later to beat Ted Ray and Harry Vardon for the national open championship. He caddied at this club where he learned how to use his irons and putter.

Near Golf Course

Adams' home looks out on the 16th green at Wollaston, where from the time he was able to hold a club he stole every opportunity to practice pitches and putts, in between time spent caddying for members.

With his career so far duplicating that of the greatest golfer in Massachusetts history, young Teddy is expected to reach even greater fame. At 18 years of age, he is the youngest golfer ever to win the State title, beating Ouimet's 26-year-old record by two years.

Already a former State caddie champion, Adams takes his 6ft. 3in. frame and smiling countenance to Montreal later this month for the Canadian amateur championship. With Joe Hoffman of Wollaston, Ted accepted an invitation from Art Ross of the Bruins to try for the crown across the border.

After Junior Title

Interesting to note, Ted is still young enough to complete for the State junior title, which is now held by his brother, Bob. Bob will be too old to play in the tournament next month at Blue Hill, but Ted has three more years of eligibility. He will not be 19 until next Feb. 20.

In stepping to the place vacated by Fred Wright of Trapelo this year, Ted defeated Ray Marad of the George Wright municipal course 6 and 5 in the 36-hole final. In previous rounds he eliminated Joe Hoffman of Wollaston, Ted Bishop of Woodland, Allan Ellis of The Country Club, and Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, the former professional.

* * *

Entries close Thursday for the New England amateur championship, which will be held July 26-29 at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Ruford, R. I.

* * *

Vincent Sangster shot a gross 78 at Woodland Saturday to win the Edward R. Mitton Trophy, awarded annually at the Jordan Marsh golf outing . . . Ben Hamburg with a handicap of 50 won low net at the annual C. F. Hovey tournament at Furnace Brook . . . The score of 115 was reduced to 65 . . . The A. F. Whitney Trophy in the annual Colonial Beacon Association handicap tourney was won Saturday by Keith Gove with a reduced 68 over the South Shore Country Club course

Curtis Cup Series Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISQUAM, July 17 — The current crop of aspiring juniors along North Shore's varied racing ports met this morning, drew for first-race boatings and then proceeded to officially augment the 15th annual Curtis Cup championship series, emblematic of North Shore junior racing supremacy.

Annisquam's defending sailors were attempting to renew their successful efforts of a year ago in the opening day's racing as the three-day series got under way. Should Annisquam retain the championship this year, it will be the third time in the history of the Curtis Cup that the boys from 'Squamland have won the trophy. It will also mark the third North Shore yacht club to win the trophy at least three times.

Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead is the only club which has won the championship over three times, their monopoly showing six triumphs, their last win coming in 1936 when Art "Teepo" Poor was at the helm of their forces. Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead, oldest junior yacht club in the country, has won the championship thrice, their last series victory dating to Eric Shepher's era in 1935.

Two former championship clubs withdrew their entries for this year's Curtis Cup series, they being Corinthian and Manchester, each successful once.

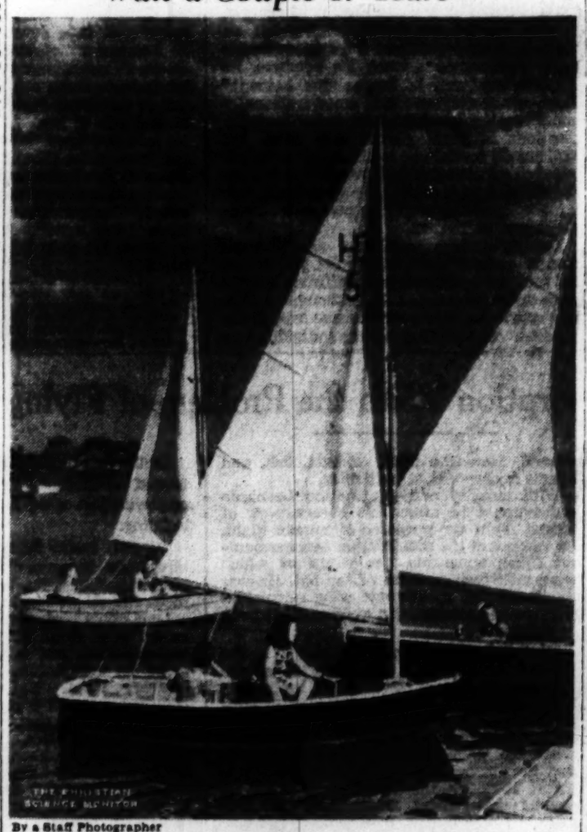
Other former winners, Swampscott, Eastern, Pleon and the defenders, Annisquam, are all represented. Sandy Bay of Rockport has also sent a picked trio.

The Curtis Cup series is the preliminary series for the national junior yacht racing championships, which this year will be held at Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 28. The winning North Shore crew will meet with the finalist of the South Shore and the Maine coast in a series which will determine these three sections' representative in the nationals.

This is the first year that such a "semifinal" series for North and South Shore juniors is being held. Previously the winners of the two districts were eligible for the nationals; but this year, the Sears Bowl committee is allowing two new districts to send their champions—these sections being from California.

W. A. D.

'Wait a Couple of Years—'



By a Staff Photographer

—So say Dick and Polly Partridge to their Hingham Yacht Club mates who lost to the visiting Saunderstown (Rhode Island) Yacht Club in the Lawley 15-foot series. They were winners in their Hingham Dwarf Class, Saturday.

Events

Tuesday, July 18

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (baseball).
Longwood Bowl Championship at Longwood Cricket Tennis Club (tennis).
Scituate to Vineyard Haven cruise under auspices of Boston Yacht Club.
North Shore junior sailing championships at Annisquam Yacht Club (second day).

Wednesday, July 19

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field (baseball).
Longwood Bowl Championship at Longwood Cricket Club (tennis).
Scituate-to-Vineyard Haven cruise under auspices of Boston Yacht Club.
North Shore junior sailing championships at Annisquam Yacht Club (third day).
Junior girls' golf tournament at Duxbury.
South Shore Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Duxbury at South Shore; Hatherly at Cohasset; Wollaston at Scituate.

Thursday, July 20

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field (baseball).
Longwood Bowl Championship at Longwood Cricket Club (tennis—quarter-finals).
Scituate-to-Vineyard Haven cruise under auspices of Boston Yacht Club.
North Shore junior sailing championships at Annisquam Yacht Club (final day).
Entries close for New England amateur golf championship.
Women's Summer Four-Ball Golf League: Brae Burn at Woodland; Charles River at Framingham; The Country Club at Oakley.
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Wellesley at Oakley; Commonwealth at Weston; Brae Burn at Charles River; Winchester at Belmont.

Friday, July 21

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field (baseball).
Longwood Bowl Championship at Longwood Cricket Club (tennis—semifinals).
Scituate-to-Vineyard Haven cruise under auspices of Boston Yacht Club (finish).
M. G. A. open medal play tournament at South Shore (first day).
Medal and match play four-ball golf tournament at Winchester (first day).

Saturday, July 22

Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field (baseball).
Longwood Bowl Championship at Longwood Cricket Club (tennis—final).
N. E. A. A. U. track meet for men at Newton Y. M. C. A.
Races for Van Rensselaer and Cumming Cups at Beverly Yacht Club.
M. G. A. open medal play tournament at Winchester (second day).
M. G. A. open medal play golf tournament at Rockport.

Sunday, July 23

Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field (two baseball games).
Ten-mile road race, handicap, under auspices of St. Leonard's Society, Boston.
Boston interclub sailing races at Quincy Yacht Club.

Boston Ball Clubs Command Attention of Major Leagues

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Red Sox and Bees both on the crests of sensational victory waves, it was Boston today that commanded the attention of the major leagues. By winning a double-header at Detroit on Sunday the Sox ran their great streak to an even dozen and stayed within six games of the reviving first-place Yankees in the American League. By twice defeating the pace-setting Cincinnati Reds in the National League, the Bees ran their latest string to five contests and moved to a position just one half game behind the sixth-place Pittsburgh Pirates.

However, out of the wreckage at the Hive yesterday stepped the sad figure of Eddie Miller, and he was not alone. Two team mates had to help him off the field. In chasing a Texas Leaguer hit by Billy Werber, the brilliant young shortstop crashed against Al Simmons, who was moving in from his outfield berth with the power of an express train. Miller will probably be lost to the Bees for the remainder of the season, although a few optimistic observers think he might return for action by the middle of September.

Warstler Takes Over

The loss of his star short fielder is another bad break in the Hub managerial career of Casey Stengel. He lost several players last year; he felt the loss of Tony Cuccinello earlier in '39, and now he faces the future minus a player who was rapidly becoming a star of the first magnitude. The absence of Miller weakens the team defensively at third base as well as shortstop. Rabbit Warstler, who replaces Eddie, can no longer relieve Henry Majeski in late innings. Miller's ability to make those double plays, a department in which the Bees lead the league, was unparalleled.

The Bees have now won 16 out of 21 and are only two games removed from the first division. If they get past that sixth hurdle they will move up rapidly. The hitting of Buddy Hassett, Max West and Al Lopez; the return of Cuccinello to second base, and the general improvement of the pitching staff—particularly in the bull pen—are factors in the rise of the Stengels. The Cincinnati series continues tomorrow, and on Wednesday the Chicago Cubs come to town for the start of a three-day stand.

Williams a Star

Proving that their five straight at Yankee Stadium was not a mistake, the Red Sox are currently raising eruptions in the West. Their list of recent heroes is as long as your arm—Grove, Galehouse, and Dickman on the mound; Foxx, Cronin, Williams, Peacock, and Finney at bat. Williams, with 71 runs batted in, is racing like mad for the rookie of the year award. Foxx, at .351, is moving up on Di Maggio for individual batting honors.

The only sour note in the Sox tune, however, is the play of the Yankees, who have awakened once more to their responsibilities. But this is typical of Joe McCarthy's crew. They give the opposition a little encouragement and then walk away. Joe Cronin's job is to keep winning—and hoping for some kind of a break in the Yankee situation.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	68	275	59	71	.406
Arnovich, Phillies	72	278	45	105	.378
Foxx, Red Sox	85	252	69	86	.355
Hassett, Bees	73	289	37	100	.346
Johnson, Athletics	79	286	63	99	.346
Bonura, Giants	78	280	56	96	.343

Vincent Di Maggio struck out 134 times last year.

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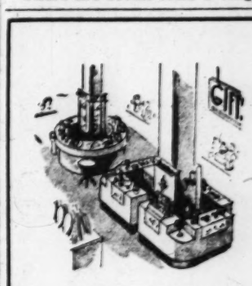

TREASURES from TORONTO

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The Home Forum

Forgotten Town

IT LIES, cradled by soft green hills, in the center of Suffolk, a lazy huddle of half-timbered houses with russet roofs. It is far from the tourist routes, and few cars pass through the spacious quiet of its main street. The smoke rises slow from its chimneys, cats sleep in sunny doorways, a single footstep echoes from house to house as it crosses what was once one of the busiest squares in England—the market-place of Lavenham.

Wool, cloth, weaving made Lavenham a hive of industry in the Middle Ages. Machinery drove the industry to Yorkshire. Lavenham has been left to sleep on its Suffolk hillside, a medieval town whose streets bear magic names—Shilling Street, Prentice Street, Water Street, Lady Street—and in whose priceless houses, once the homes of rich merchants, live ordinary folk in an ordinary and unselfconscious way.

* * *

I shall never forget my first sight of Lavenham church, perhaps the loveliest church in East Anglia, possessor of Pugin's verdict: "The most perfect example of late perpendicular in existence."

I rounded a bend in the road on a spring evening, and the great tower sprang up before me. Once the church stood in the dead center of Lavenham; now it is the first, or last, building in the town. "I remember," said the old man at the gate, "when I were a lad as from the top of the tower you couldn't see nought but the housen of Lavenham reaching away every side of ye."

Now it is Lavenham upon the one side, green fields upon the other. The "housen" have been pulled down—without the wool there was nothing to do for the people who lived in them.

Rooks cawed in the elms, and the air smelled of cow-parsley. Gray-headed jackdaws clapped their wings, called their curious "yek-yek-yek" about the tower. And the tower arose to the skies, thousands of tons of it, square and massive; yet, by the splendor of its design, seeming to float as light as a cloud above chancel, nave and aisles.

* * *

Within the church, in a quiet corner, is a carved wooden screen surrounding a tomb—it is the parclose of the man who made Lavenham, of Thomas Spring, the "rich clothier" whose property reached over half Suffolk, whose sheep cropped thousands of East Anglian acres, whose looms were one of the marvels of the Middle Ages.

All over the little town are the coats-of-arms of the Spring family, over doorways, on fluted ceilings, fashioned in plaster on pargetted walls; for the Springs in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were Lavenham, and Lavenham was the Springs. Distaff, spindle, loom and dye-vat built a beautiful town; and, for love of it and pride in it, the Springs and the people of Lavenham raised up the great church tower.

* * *

Now it is all but forgotten. I walked down narrow streets, where half-timbered houses leaned toward one another, where sparrows churred in the gables, and the silence was so intense that one could hear the chortle of water gushing into a bucket a hundred yards away. Heavy lilac swooned over high walls, and the spinning spokes of a passing bicycle constituted a disturbance. Behind leaded windows, in rooms paneled with carved oak, the villagers of Lavenham were living, sometimes three families in a single house that had once sheltered some wealthy weaver of broadcloth.

The great Guildhall still stands. It is empty. Not a stick of furniture is in the rooms where once great feasts were held; where the apprentices were signed on; where beneath smoky torchlight, the guildsmen made merry; where, in dusty sunshine the huge bales of wool were opened, picked over, teased, bargained for.

* * *

I stood at a window in the Guildhall, looking over the market-place. Above my head was a fluted ceiling, one of only two of its kind in the country. "It's quiet here now—wholly quiet," said the caretaker.

It was—wholly quiet.

"Yet once," said the caretaker, "it warn't. Once you could've looked from this window at the busiest sight in all England—merchants and apprentices, and wenches, and clowns, and tumblers, and dancing bears, and pastry-sellers; and old Thomas Spring, no doubt you'd have seen him, proud as any peacock, strutting over the square with Lavenham bowing and scraping as he went by."

* * *

He had a way with him, that caretaker. It was almost as though he'd lived in those bustling times. "But now," he shrugged, "it's quiet—wholly quiet. Nobbut a few folk living here, and sometimes folks like yourself, but not so many of those."

A cat yawned in the sunshine in the middle of the square. The swifts rushed screaming over the roofs. A tap dripped. I could hear a housewife shaking a mat in the next street.

It was quiet—wholly quiet in this forgotten corner of England.

C. GORDON GLOVER

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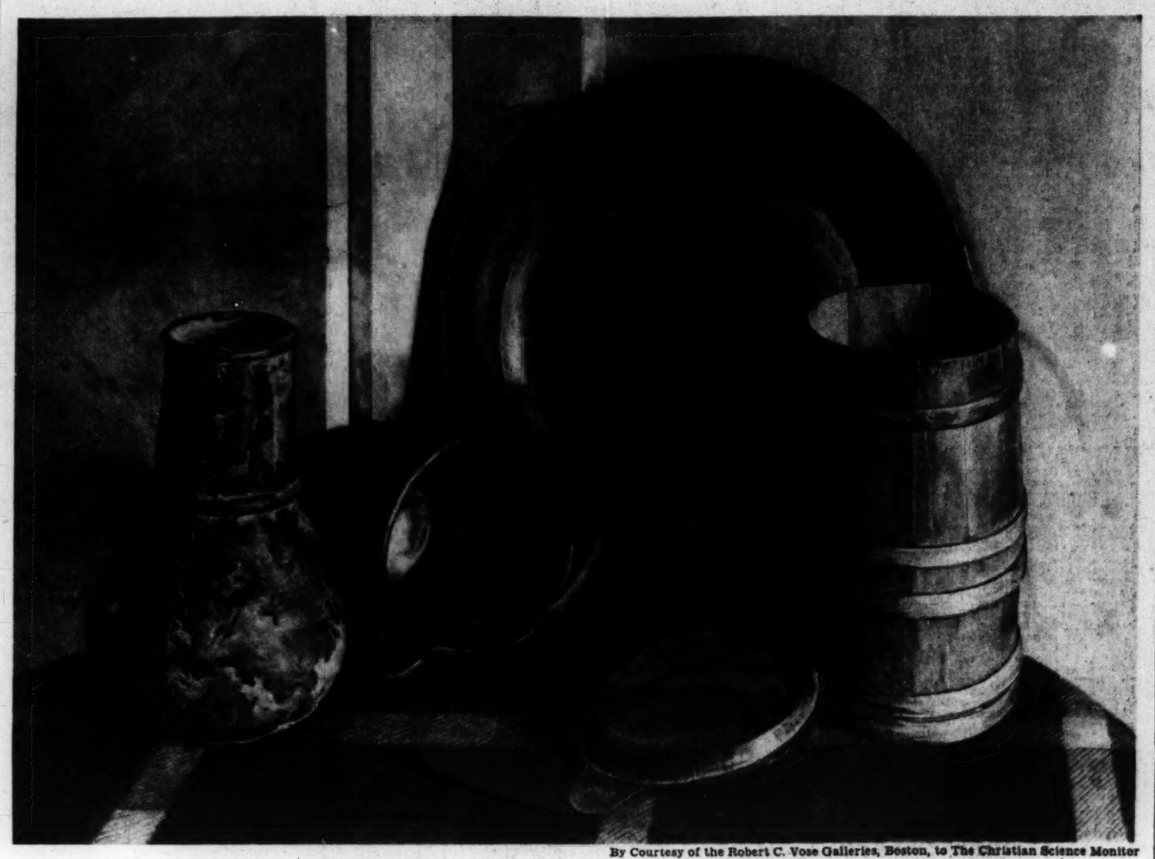

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"BROWN AND GRAY": *A Painting by Luigi Lucioni*

BORN IN ITALY in 1900, Luigi Lucioni came to the United States where he cultivated his talents as a painter and achieved great distinction. Many of his pictures have received awards and he is already represented in a number of museums.

Mr. Lucioni's painting style is frankly naturalistic. While many of his contemporaries are experimenting with brush and pigment, enhancing textural surfaces, heightening the sense of the concrete, Mr. Lucioni is content to work in a quiet, objective manner. He paints both landscapes and still-lifes. Both subjects are treated in similar painstaking fashion, so that shapes, colors, surfaces, are translated unmistakably. His naturalistic method is a result of skill and observation, rather than clever trickery of the brush, which is too common among artists who lean toward the photographic. Mr. Lucioni's pictures are free of muddy shadows and piercing highlights.

This still-life is rather reserved in its subject matter, almost academic in its detachment. There are no flowers or contrasting ornamental details; Mr. Lucioni has subordinated everything to the sedate pattern of circles and cylinders. He has reacted to the geometric emphasis of modern painters, but he has done nothing to enlarge or embolden the geometric shapes through accent, roughened texture, or distortion. After seeing still-lifes of Cézanne and his disciples, one may find this painter's manner reticent, unobtrusive, modest. It is another temperament, another objective which Mr. Lucioni represents, and perhaps a wholesome contrast to the vigorous and often untamed efforts of other artists of his generation.

D. A.

Granada on a Summer Night

THE FIRST STARS shone pale in the fields of upper air over walls and towers wrapt in the mystery of twilight which softened every outline and cast a kindly veil over the decay of a thousand years. The air was oppressively sweet with the fragrance exhaled by southern vegetation on a summer evening.

The roses had climbed to the top of the walls, where they could cool their flushed cheeks on the marble copings of the battlements. The myrtle and ivy trembled in the evening breeze, and through the broken casements the aloes whispered to the sweet-breathing orange trees in the courtyards. The martlet twittered in the branches. On all sides was heard in cool silver continuity the gurgle and plash of streams which, issuing from mountain snows, had wound their loitering way through fields of violets and forget-me-nots to the "large and spacious plaine" of the Vega.

The fairy palace of the Alhambra, the Acropolis that once held forty thousand defenders of the faith, crowns and encircles the hill. From its watch-tower the nightingales pour forth plaintive songs, heightening the enchantment of a scene unsurpassed in natural loveliness and the charm of a romantic past.

The hillsides undulating from the vermilion ramparts of the Alhambra are clad with graceful elms, with orange and pomegranate trees bearing deep red and golden fruit, and with the mulberry's glistening olive-green. Here and there are open spaces between the groves; fields full of roses and lilies. The Darro and the Xenil flow by the foot of the hill, and from their banks for almost thirty miles stretches the Vega.

At the base of the fortress, between the rivers, lies the city of Granada, —

The artist's and the poet's theme,
The young man's vision, the old man's dream, —
Granada, by its winding stream,
The City of the Moor.

—From "The Cathedrals of Spain," by JOHN ALLYNE GADE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

Early English Pottery

THE MAKING OF POTTERY is one of the oldest arts, practised even by prehistoric races, with the exception of the cave dwellers of the Drift period. The sepulchral barrows of Great Britain have yielded many specimens of this work, and to-day the attention of most collectors centers on the pottery of England, particularly that made in the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were imported from Germany numbers of stoneware jugs, generally called Bellarmines, which superseded for drinking purposes home-made vessels. . . .

From this period, about 1560, may be dated the use of the potter's art in England, and many utensils were made which were not lacking in artistic feeling and suitability for the purposes for which they were used. . . .

The chartering of the East India Trading Company in 1600, for carrying on business in the East Indies, is one of the chapters in English history that makes interesting reading. . . . It was to this company that England was indebted for the introduction of porcelain from the Orient. To be sure a few pieces had been brought in prior to 1600, but even Queen Bess regarded highly her two cups. . . .

The taste for collecting china began very early in England, but it was Oriental china that filled the cabinets, with sometimes a few pieces of Delft, decorated in Chinese fashion. Before 1694 Queen Mary had quite a number of vases in which she delighted, and "on which houses, trees, bridges, and mandarins were depicted in outrageous defiance of all laws of perspective." It is a matter of speculation if the vases thus described had on them designs similar to what we now know as the "willow-pattern," and which every English potter turned his attention to at one time or another. They are to be found all over this country, in every shade of blue and every degree of workmanship. — From "The Old China Book," by N. HUDSON MOORE. (New York: Stokes.)

Glimpse of a Star

The darkness is deep over the unseen pasture
Where we walk the path by the shelves of stones.
One star dodges the flat curtain of clouds.
Its largeness sweeps the world; its light
Pierces all things—even the shadow of the watcher.
It spreads and fills his mind
Until it overflows with the ripples of starlight.

DANIEL SMYTHE

True Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, WHEN THE world seems beset by discord and strife, there is greater need than ever to pause and quietly to contemplate the nature of true brotherhood. For in this way only can the real solution of present difficulties be found, whereby harmony replaces discord and peace supplants strife.

The words "for we be brethren" (Genesis 13:8) have echoed down the centuries and are as applicable to conditions today as they were then. A sense of true brotherliness inspired Abram when a dispute arose between his herdsmen and those of Lot. He said, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren." A peaceful agreement followed, and as a result of his higher concept of brotherly love, Abram became the recipient of increased blessings. Would that all differences, large or small, among nations and individuals, might be settled in like manner!

That which proved to be a valuable as well as a joyful experience came to a student of Christian Science who had always treasured in her heart the wealth and beauty of the words "for we be brethren." There came an opportunity to travel to distant countries where languages other than her own were spoken. When the argument assailed her that she might meet with many difficulties through her inability to speak other languages, she lifted her thought to the spiritual nature of man, and affirmed the truth that all God's children dwell together in love and contentment; that, since man is made in His image and likeness, he is loving and beloved, and this fact could only be expressed in understanding and concord. Could there, she asked herself, be misunderstanding and confusion when the divine graces expressed in courtesy, tact, and graciousness are native qualities common to all men, regardless of the language they speak? Never did she have more brotherly kindness and loving consideration shown her, everywhere and by everyone. Such a true sense of service was expressed by all alike, that she felt abundantly enriched by a greater spiritual comprehension of that brotherliness which recognizes no barrier of language or race.

Christian Scientists are earnestly seeking, day by day, to exemplify in their daily contacts the true meaning of the brotherhood of man. For they know that only as this is demonstrated in the lives of individuals can it be proved in the conduct of nations. Much inspiration and help has been given on this subject in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, who, following in the footsteps of the master Christian, revealed the source of true brotherhood in these words (pp. 469, 470): "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science." Mrs. Eddy also writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 220), "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion — Christ's Christianity." May we, too, pray with the same faith, confidence, and trust which exalted her prayer!

Many still believe that disputes involving nations must be settled by means of force, and that differences among individuals can be overcome by righteous indignation and rebuffs; but this was not the method and manner of the greatest Teacher the world has ever known, Christ Jesus. Under his tutorage, the beloved disciple, John, said (I John 4:20), "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" Insofar as we express kindness, love, and good will to our brother man, do we love God, the Father and Mother of all.

Now, as never before, the world is hungering for spiritualized thinking. With more devout consecration, let us make a renewed effort and begin to replace every unkind thought about our fellow man with love, every argument of resentment with compassion, every hard thought with gentleness. All who thus strive to overcome evil with good are doing their part ultimately to bring peace on earth. In referring to Christian Scientists, Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 348): "With hearts overflowing with love for God, they help on the brotherhood of men. It is not *mine* but *Thine* they seek."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA FRATERNIDAD VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HOY DIA, CUANDO el mundo parece estar acosado por discordia y lucha, es más necesario que nunca que nos paremos a veces para meditar tranquilamente en la naturaleza de la fraternidad verdadera; puesto que ésta es la única manera de encontrar una solución verdadera de las dificultades presentes, por la cual la armonía reemplaza la discordia y la paz suplanta la lucha.

Las palabras "porque hermanos somos" (Génesis, 13:8) han resonado a través de los siglos y se pueden aplicar a las condiciones actuales, lo mismo que se podían aplicar a las condiciones de aquel entonces. Un sentimiento de fraternidad verdadera inspiró a Abram, cuando hubo contienda entre los pastores de su ganado y los pastores del ganado de Lot. Dijo: "No haya, te ruego, contienda entre mí y ti, ni entre mis pastores y tus pastores; porque hermanos somos." Se hizo un convenio pacífico entre ellos, y como resultado del concepto más elevado del amor fraternal, Abram obtuvo bendiciones superiores. ¡Ojalá que todas las diferencias, grandes o pequeñas, entre los individuos y las naciones pudieran arreglarse de igual manera!

Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, que siempre había apreciado grandemente el valor y la belleza de las palabras "porque hermanos somos", tuvo una vez una experiencia que fué de mucho valor para él y al mismo tiempo una causa de alegría. Se presentó la ocasión de viajar a países lejanos en donde se hablaban otras lenguas, distintas de la suya. Cuando el argumento se sugirió que su incapacidad de hablar otros idiomas pudiera dar origen a muchas dificultades, elevó su pensamiento a la naturaleza espiritual del hombre, y afirmó la verdad de que todos los hijos de Dios viven en unión y buena correspondencia; que, puesto que el hombre es creado a Su imagen y semejanza, es amante y amado, y que este hecho se podía expresar solamente por buen entendimiento y concordia. "¿Podía haber," se preguntó, "mal entendimiento y confusión, cuando las gracias divinas expresadas en cortesía, tacto y gentileza son cualidades innatas y comunes a todos los hombres, no importa cual sea la lengua que hablen?" Nunca se le demostró más amor fraternal y consideración bondadosa en todas partes y por toda la gente que en este viaje. Tal espíritu de servicio se expresó por todos sin excepción que se sintió abundantemente bendecido al comprender más espiritualmente aquella fraternidad que no conoce fronteras de idioma ni de raza.

Los Científicos Cristianos se esfuerzan sinceramente por demostrar día por día en su contacto cotidiano el significado verdadero de la hermandad de los hombres. Porque saben que sólo a medida que ésta se demuestra en las vidas de los individuos, se puede probar en la conducta de las naciones. Mucha inspiración y ayuda se da acerca de este tema en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, la cual, siguiendo las huellas del Maestro, reveló la fuente de la fraternidad verdadera en estas palabras (pág. 469, 470): "Con un solo Padre, —a saber, Dios,—toda la familia de los hombres serían hermanos; y con una sola Mente, y siendo esta Dios o sea, el bien, la fraternidad de los hombres consistiría en Amor y Verdad, y ellos tendrían la unidad de Principio y el poder espiritual que constituyen la Ciencia divina." También escribe en la página 220 de otro libro, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTÍFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "A diario hago oración por el ajuste pacífico de todas las diferencias nacionales, por la fraternidad de los hombres, por el fin de la idolatría y de la infidelidad y por la extensión y el establecimiento de la religión cristiana,—el cristianismo de Cristo." ¡Oremos nosotros también con la misma fe, confianza y esperanza que exaltaron sus oraciones!

Aún hay muchos que creen, que las diferencias entre las naciones tienen que ajustarse por medio de la fuerza, y que las dificultades entre individuos pueden arreglarse por medio de una justa indignación y de desaires; pero ese no era el procedimiento del Maestro más grande que el mundo jamás ha conocido, Cristo Jesús. Bajo la influencia de sus enseñanzas, San Juan, el discípulo bienamado, dijo (I. Juan, 4:20): "El que no ama a su hermano a quien ha visto, no puede amar a Dios, a quien no ha visto." En cuanto expresemos bondad, amor y buena voluntad hacia nuestro prójimo, amamos a Dios, el Padre y Madre de todos.

Ahora más que nunca el mundo tiene hambre y sed de pensamientos espirituales. Hagamos, pues, un nuevo esfuerzo, con toda nuestra devoción y consagración posibles, por reemplazar todo pensamiento severo acerca de nuestros semejantes con amor, toda tentación de resentimiento con compasión, todo sentimiento duro con dulzura. Todos los que se esfuerzan de esta manera por vencer el mal con el bien, están haciendo lo que les toca por traer "sobre la tierra paz". Refiriéndose a los Científicos Cristianos, Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 348 de su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Con corazones desbordantes de amor hacia Dios, ayudan la fraternidad de los hombres. No es *lo mío* sino *lo Tuyo* lo que buscan."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

July Night

Crickets call; a low moon paints deep shadows
Behind the trees and fences and the barn,
And even the tomato plants build small images
In the dark, and spread them over the garden.
The corn pricks through the heavy mist,
And moves a little when the wind brings the smell
Of new-mown hay down from the hills.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Leonardo's Absorption With the Problem of Flying

IT MUST HAVE been during the years when Leonardo was painting the Mona Lisa, the wife of a Florentine merchant named del Giocondo, that he noted down his ideas on mechanical flight. Many of the sketches and observations have been lost. Many, written in reflected script and with secret abbreviations, have not been deciphered. Thus, the secrets which Leonardo had to shield against the enemies of progress are likewise partially lost to those who have followed up the train of his ideas. . . .

A large number of the writings and drawings left by him are devoted to the problem of flight. His *Book Concerning the Flight of Birds*, a slim volume said to be at present in the Soviet Union, is the first systematic scientific work in the sphere of research on bird flight.

In the first part Leonardo is occupied with the question of dynamic flight, flight by means of the beating of wings. In the second he investigates flight carried out without the beating of wings, that is, soaring flight. The third part is devoted to the art of flying in general. Here the flight of bats, fish, and insects is observed in particular.

With tenacity and imagination Leonardo endeavoured to utilize his observations of animal flight for purposes of human flight. He worked at the construction of a mechanical flying apparatus, the wings of which were modelled on those of the bat. He was convinced that by accurate wing calculation man could overcome the weight of his body in flight.

"You can offer as much resistance to the air with an object as the air to the object. You may see that a heavy eagle, by beating his wings against the air, succeeds in supporting himself in the rarest atmosphere and climbing up to the element of fire (the space above the atmosphere). Again you may see that the air, as it moves over the sea and is thrust back by the swelling sails, drives heavily laden ships. From these instances you may see that a man with large and connected wings can, by exerting force on the resistance of the air and overcoming it, subjugate it and rise above it." . . .

Whilst painting the strange and seductive face of La Gioconda, he wrote in his journal on the subject of the mechanical bird he was building.

"It will make its first flight, this great bird, from the summit of Monte Ceceri at Florence, filling the universe with amazement and all writings with its renown." . . .

Leonardo's bird, the joints of which were made from stout tanned leather and the hawsers from raw silk cords, would "preserve its equilibrium at a height even in contrary winds. The flyer will establish equilibrium as in a boat, so that his centre of gravity and that of his machine may fluctuate and alter, should necessity demand, when he changes his centre of resistance. . . ."

Leonardo's great bird never flew. The condition of the productive forces and of scientific knowledge in his time restricted the scope of his will.—PETER MERIN, in "Conquest of the Skies." (London: John Lane, The Bodley Head.)

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939

Prize Dress At 30 Cents And 3 Sacks

Stylish too—what with all those ideas, a pinch here, and a catch there.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Dress manufacturers can turn out some mighty attractive dresses these days at surprisingly low prices, but they still can't match the artistry and simplicity of a clever woman. It required only three grain sacks and 30 cents for Miss Lilianne Levesque, of Hudson, N. H., to turn out a dress that won a 4-H Club prize. To the three sacks, obtained from her father, Miss Levesque added a few cents worth of thread, needles, decorations, and a lot of ingenuity, and produced a fashionable cotton everyday dress that brings "oh's" and "ah's" from her friends whenever she wears it. Miss Levesque started 4-H clothing work when she was a little girl, and has been at it ever since. She believes that any woman may have dresses of which she will be proud if she will take inexpensive materials and apply to them a wealth of ideas.

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There's one bright note in the railroad news from down Cape Cod way—where passenger service abandonments are a general topic of conversation—and that is the great success of "picture-cycle trains." The most recent of these trips for camera and bicycle hobbyists was to Martha's Vineyard—by New Haven train and boat. There were more than 500 in the party. In response to many requests the railroad has scheduled a trip to Nantucket for Sunday, July 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those rocks of ages, granite paving blocks that once resounded to the clatter of hooves and cartwheels, may be outmoded but not outlived, says Boston's Public Works Commissioner, George Hyland. In recent years the paving stones in downtown Boston gradually have been replaced by bituminous streets, smoother for automobile travel. Year by year the blocks have piled higher and higher in the city yards; apparently there was no use for them. But the WPA provided a solution. For the past year Commissioner Hyland has sponsored an extensive program for building stone walls—with the paving blocks. The walls, truly massive in appearance, can now be seen along highways in many districts of the City. They replace flimsy wooden fences surrounding city yards, railroad properties, and similar public areas. Commissioner Hyland says they will last for years. Those who have these WPA buttresses do not dispute him!

♪ ♪ ♪

Hermes is a tiny planet or asteroid whose story is the tale of a tiny world found and then lost, only recently to be found again.

Told by Hugh S. Rice in The Sky, monthly publication of Hayden Planetarium, no human eye ever saw the tiny world and probably none ever will for hte diminutive sphere, small enough to fit in the Charles River Basin follows a lengthy orbit that crosses those of Venus, Mars, and Earth. It is the only planetoid known to come so close to the sun. Hermes was found more than a year ago by Dr. Karl Reinmuth of the Konigstuhl Observatory at Heidelberg who was photographing the heavens to record asteroids when the discovery was made. Not until January did the public learn through the newspapers that Hermes had come much nearer the earth than any other asteroid known. In fact it came within about twice the distance of the moon and is expected to return sometime in the spring of 1940. Astronomers feel there must be many similar small planets still undiscovered, but their faintness and erratic movements make their discovery improbable even with the largest instruments.

♪ ♪ ♪

An illustration of how little things in America may symbolize big business was given by Capt. A. A. Nichoson, Personnel Director of the Texas Company, in an address before the Wood-Turners' Service Bureau at Portland, Maine, last week. "Note the little round stick you kick from under your feet on the sidewalk," he said. "Yesterday that little stick of wood was the holder of a child's lollypop. But that tiny piece of wood represents an investment of more than $5,000,000—a part of the great lumber industry which, among other things, concerns itself with producing that tiny sliver which is so eagerly grasped by the hand of the child who happily sucks a penny lollypop."

One-Way Bridges Planned

Charlestown and Warren bridges were open today for only one-way traffic for a period of approximately 60 days as a result of construction work on near-by streets, Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey has announced. Charlestown bridge is open to traffic going from Keany Square only, while Warren bridge may be used from City Square to Causeway Street.

Prize Winner

By a Staff Photographer

Priscilla Hastings Johnson

Of Cambridge is one of the happiest girls in New England today. Last night on a broadcast over a coast-to-coast NBC radio program she was awarded two cash prizes, $30 for herself and $30 for her mother.

The awards were given for her poem describing her impressions of the World's Fair in New York, submitted in the weekly "Letters Home" contest at a large exhibit. Miss Johnson's letter was written in verse. She has written several poems which have been published and wants to be a professional writer.

Backus Defends His Post Before Senate Committee

John H. Backus, Director of the Division of Securities of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, whose position faces possible abolition by the Legislature, today defended his post before the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

The Division has protected investors, he declared, by refusing sale of $175,000,000 worth of securities in Massachusetts which had been approved previously by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. He argued that his Division differs from the SEC and is necessary along with the SEC.

The bill, backed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, which Mr. Backus opposes, would place the work of the "Blue Sky" Division directly under the Public Utilities Commission, instead of under a separate Director as at present. The measure has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate.

Calling upon the Committee to "leave me out of the picture," Mr. Backus said: "There must be a head of the Division who must devote all of his time to the work, no matter who he is."

Spectroscope Pictured As Indispensable

Conference at M. I. T. hears of wonders performed by mechanism for industry's benefit.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Spectroscopy, born when Isaac Newton punched a pinhole in his landlady's window shade and with a prism detected the composite nature of sunlight, has risen today to become industry's chief assistant.

An instrument so exact it can detect a pinch of sale in a bathtub of water, and so sure it can clock the speed of atomic particles traveling 120,000 miles per hour, the spectroscope was today pictured by Charles Nitchie of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company as indispensable for countless human activities from agriculture to zinc impurities control.

Just as a pinch of lithium salts which give a bright red color spectroscopically, once told a student his boarding-house keeper cleaned the dinner plates to get material for the next day's hash, so the manufacturer who wants to be sure he gets steel of a certain purity can detect any unwanted foreign substances that would detract from the high quality of manufactured tools, machines, or instruments.

Generalizes on Usefulness

Mr. Nitchie, addressing the Seventh Spectroscopy Conference at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, went through the "Alphabet of Modern Spectroscopy" for the benefit of some 250 conferees, generalizing somewhat on the wide range of usefulness this comparatively new branch of physics covers.

As usual among active scientific bodies such as this, the youth of its membership is surprising. There are a few seasoned researchers, many accomplished technicians associated with established industries, and a majority of recently graduated boys and girls just about to start out on some idea of their own, involving, of course, the spectroscope.

Fundamentally the spectroscope is an easy instrument to understand. Instead of requiring a large amount of material for analysis as is the case in chemistry, only a small fragment is necessary. When this is burned in the electric arc, it gives off a characteristic light which immediately labels the element and it can be mistaken for no other. Thus iron, whether it be burned in a laboratory or on some distant star, is unmistakable when viewed through the spectroscope.

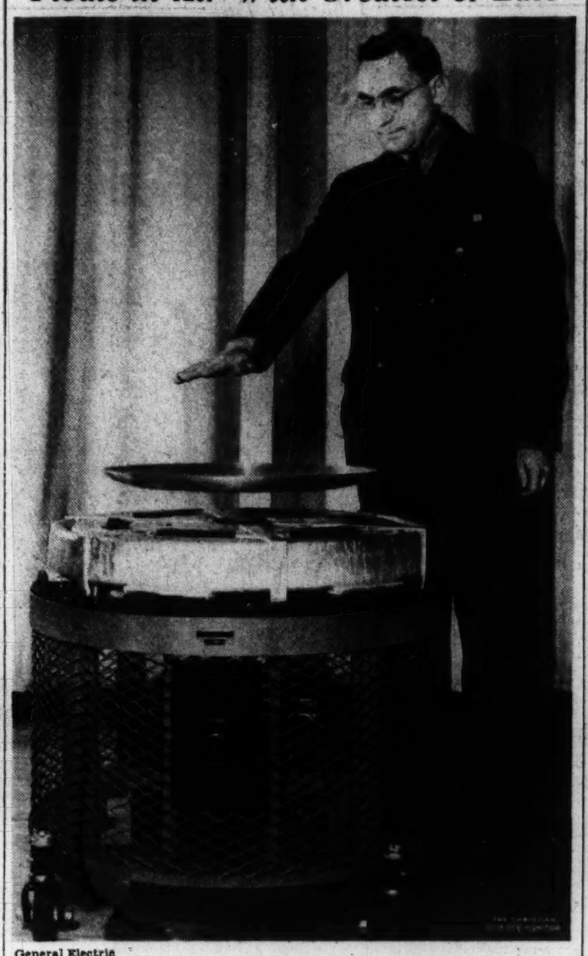
"Wavelengths" of Color

Just as a radio receiving set, properly tuned to a wavelength, immediately picks up the nearby station at that dialing, so the spectroscope takes the light from the electric arc in which iron or zinc or zirconium is burned, and separates in proper order the "wavelengths" of the many colors or lines emitted. Then comparison with known standards tells the whole story.

Mr. Nitchie didn't mean to imply that every farmer should own a spectroscope, but his mention of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Floats in Air 'With Greatest of Ease'



General Electric

Metal Bowl Made to Dance in Mid-Air

L. H. B. Peer of General Electric Research Laboratory viewing his electromagnetic levitator in operation

Kitchen Stove May Yet Outdo The Man on the Flying Trapeze

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 17—The magician's hand is quicker than the eye, but not as quick as surging electricity which engineers in General Electric laboratories have turned to "magic" uses for exhibits at both World's Fairs.

One of the long-sought boons to humanity is some sort of portable device that might be used to overcome the effects of gravity so that piano movers, pig iron loaders and just plain housewives with heavy burdens to move around, would only need to turn a switch and then with one finger guide the baby grand or the old iron safe to a new position.

First inspection of the electromagnetic levitator exhibited in General Electric's "House of Magic" at the Fairs might impress one as the preliminary answer to the old question of aerial suspension. The eye is fascinated to see a metal bowl floating unsupported in mid-air. G. E. magicians assert the phenomenon is accomplished without the aid of any supernatural forces.

That which holds the dish aloft is an ingenious application of the fundamentals of magnetic repulsion. The aluminum bowl will float, whirl and wobble in the air without any visible means of support. This is accomplished by two magnetic fields, one of which acts as an elevator to raise the bowl, and the other as an invisible magnetic fence which always pulls the bowl back over the supporting field if it should try to wander to one side.

The force which holds the dish aloft arises from the interaction between an electric current in the dish and the magnetic field of the coils and iron core underneath. It is the same force that makes an electric motor operate. The electric currents in the dish are themselves induced by the same magnetic field.

But in addition to the force overcoming gravity, other forces must be ready to restore the dish to the horizontal position if it is tipped slightly, or to push it back to its central position if it is displaced sideways. Such disturbances cause additional currents to be induced in the dish and these, reacting on the field, generate the necessary mechanical forces.

There is a mechanical force produced by the current in the dish which pushes it upward. This is the force which overcomes gravity, and it may be looked upon as arising from the tendency of magnetic lines of force to push apart from each other.

As for stability—if the dish be tilted ever so slightly so that the right-hand side, for instance is depressed, the lines of force there are further compressed, while on the left where the edge rises, they expand. The expanded lines push upward less vigorously than before and the compressed lines more vigorously with the result that the dish tends to be restored to the horizontal.

Need Is Found For Democracy In Fresh Field

As much a necessity in industry as in politics, Wellesley Institute speaker says.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—To the question "How Can We Make Democracy Work?"—which is the theme of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this year—Dr. Joel Seidman, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, answered today that democracy must be applied to the economic as well as the political field.

"If democracy is superior in political life," Dr. Seidman said in the first morning lecture of the Institute's final week, "then for much the same reasons it is superior in economic life. The right to vote once every two or four years is important, to be sure, but it represents a limited and imperfect type of democracy to a worker who must spend half his waking hours in a shop, subject to autocratic control."

Dr. Seidman urged development of a better understanding between farmers and industrial workers and predicted that eventually an American farmer-labor party may appear.

"If the New Deal is continued for four more years," he declared, "such a party may not appear. But should a conservative administration, whether Republican or Democratic, assume office in 1940 a national farmer-labor party might well be formed before 1944."

Socializing at Grass Roots

Such a party would probably work for socialization of the basic means of production as a logical extension of democracy in the economic sphere, Dr. Seidman stated.

Application of democratic principles of control for the benefit of the majority, to various fields in various ways was discussed at a special international meeting in grassy Tower Court overlooking Lake Waban, yesterday.

A number of visitors joined the members of the Institute in hearing papers read by Rolando Boecklin of the Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, on "Italy's Attitude Toward Democracy"; by Angus Fletcher, Director of the British Library of Information in New York City, on "Great Britain and Democracy"; by Roberto Cordovo of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D. C., on "Mexico's Answer to the Question 'How Can We Make Democracy Work?'" and by Miss Kao Chun-che, Chinese social worker, on "China's Stake in Democracy."

Senor Cordovo pictured Mexico as the scene of a great experiment in carrying democracy into finance as well as politics, industry and agriculture.

Liberty on Trial in Mexico

In Mexico, he said, as in many other democracies, since national independence was won, much has been said about liberty—but this liberty has been more for the nation than for the mass of individuals in it. In the English colonies of North America, he remarked, the settlers destroyed the Indians or drove them into reservations, whereas in the Spanish

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Wellesley Speaker

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Joel Seidman

Field Secretary of League for Industrial Democracy.

Bund Head Plans To Answer Charge In Webster Court

WEBSTER, Mass., July 17 (AP)—After first failing to appear in court when his case was called, a man who identified himself as Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, arranged today to appear on Thursday to answer to charges of drunkenness and profanity.

Officer Fred Wagner of the Webster police said Mr. Kuhn telephoned from New York this afternoon to arrange for a hearing at 9:00 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Thursday.

The Court in this district divides its sessions between near-by Southbridge, Mass., and Webster, sitting three days in each place weekly. Mr. Kuhn was scheduled to appear at Southbridge this morning as an aftermath of a brush with a Webster policeman.

Mr. Kuhn was arrested yesterday by Henry Plasse, motorcycle officer, after the former allegedly had addressed some uncomplimentary remarks at him, and was held for approximately four hours before being released in $54 bail.

Mr. Kuhn was with a party of friends at the time, and Officer Plasse said he stopped the group because the man who was about to drive the party's car had been drinking. He said he held the keys until a man who was entirely sober appeared to claim them.

He added that just as the party drove off Mr. Kuhn made remarks which caused him to be placed under arrest and booked for arraignment this morning.

Mr. Kuhn's friends reported he had been spending the week end with Count Anastase Vonsiatsky, a leader of the Russian Fascist Party, who owns a tea room in Thompson, Conn. Several Russian followers as well as German-American Bund members were reported to have been with Mr. Kuhn at the time.

Planes Roar in Allagash

GREENVILLE, Maine (AP)—A group of 42 air enthusiasts bade au revoir to Moosehead Lake and the Allagash region, Maine's northern wilderness, July 16 after crowding a normal week of activity into three adventuresome days. The group arrived here Thursday in 16 seaplanes on a cruise sponsored by A. Felix du Pont, of the Wilmington, Del., du Ponts.

Relief to Rise With Drop Of WPA Veterans

Month's furlough required by law—Trade unable to take up slack, a survey indicates.

The attempt by Congress to eliminate "career men" on the WPA may result merely in the transfer of these recipients from the Federal to the local relief roll—at least in Massachusetts—it appear today.

As the State prepared for the dismissal of 27,000 from the WPA between now and Aug. 15, a survey by The Christian Science Monitor indicated that private enterprise in Massachusetts is not prepared "to take up the slack."

Welfare departments in all cities and towns of the State were notified today of the wholesale cuts which will reduce WPA rolls to the lowest number in four years in Massachusetts. These cuts comply with the 1939 relief act which stipulates that all who have been on the WPA for 18 months or more must be dropped for 30 days.

This was the provision made by Congress to eliminate "WPA careers."

Business Only Fair

In the textile, wool, and shoe industries there are few if any jobs available. Spokesmen reported that while these industries are somewhat busier than a year ago, business conditions do not indicate any substantial pickup in employment.

Likewise the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reported that while business has shown a "decided turn up" in recent months, that turn up is still far below what is needed if WPA or local relief rolls are to be substantially reduced.

Only a boom of considerable proportions—which is certainly now unlooked for—could bring sufficient business to make a dent in such a number as 27,000 suddenly cast off the WPA, the business groups said.

Perhaps anticipating this situation, United States Senator David I. Walsh planned today to confer with Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of the WPA, in Washington. The arbitrary cut of 27,000 who have been on the WPA for 18 months or more in Massachusetts might cause "unnecessary hardship to many in need," Senator Walsh said.

Seek to Avoid Hardships

However, the Boston Welfare Department and presumably all other welfare agencies in Massachusetts were preparing today to avoid any such hardship. Substantial, if temporary, increases in local relief were anticipated. For local government and not private enterprise, it appeared today, is the only agency able to carry the bulk of the dismissed WPA workers.

In Boston, William G. O'Hare, Director of Welfare, said he was preparing to certify as many local welfare recipients for WPA as possible so that when pressure for relief from those dismissed on the 18-month proviso is felt, the City can transfer new works back to the WPA.

Likewise, all those transferred to local welfare under the 18-month ruling will be re-certified by the local department to be ready to go back on the WPA when the 30-day recess period is over.

Just how greatly local welfare departments will feel the heavy WPA layoffs is now uncertain. Some of the dismissed workers

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston's Water at 7-Year Low

The water in Wachusett Reservoir, principal source of supply of Metropolitan Boston, has fallen five feet below the spillway, marking the lowest level reached at this time of year since 1932, according to the State Department of Public Health.

"Probably few people in the State realize that there has been a drought," said Arthur W. Weston, chief engineer.

Statistics for the climatological year, which began Oct. 1, 1938, and includes June, 1939, show, according to Mr. Weston(that there was a deficiency in rainfall in every month except February, March, and April.

"The only water shortage which has been reported to the Department is in the town of Millbury, due to the inadequate yield of the source of supply of the Millbury Water Company," Mr. Weston said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Weather Outlook for the Period July 17 to July 22

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again Saturday or Sunday. Temperature below normal at the beginning of the week. Warmer middle of the week and slightly cooler Thursday.

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, but fair weather this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; slight temperature change; Wednesday probably showers; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds becoming northerly or northeasterly Tuesday.

For Central New England on Wednesday: General indications of threatening and showery weather and possibly warmer.

New England, except Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; Wednesday showers; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; showers Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, becoming northeast or east over south portion Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	74	Minneapolis	60	77
Bermuda	77	85	New Orleans	79	96
Chicago	61	76	New York	64	75
Denver	61	96	Norfolk	74	78
Helena	53	71	Philadelphia	71	77
Kansas City	74	101	St. Louis	71	84
Los Angeles	63	80	San Francisco	55	69
Miami	78	92	Washington	66	78

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:32 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:08 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:48 p. m.

Methods of Reform Expected in Report On Power of Pardon

Specific recommendations for legislation tightening Massachusetts pardon and parole regulations are expected to be filed late today with the second report of the special investigating commission now studying releases through the administrations of four governors.

In a preliminary report filed two weeks ago, the commission charged convicts had bought their way out of prison.

One investigator said the commission regarded the situation "very important" and declared, "we believe immediate action should be taken."

He declined to disclose what its recommendations should be, but indicated they would concern the procedure leading up to pardons by governors.

Kayak Off for Monhegan

PORTLAND, Maine, July 17 (AP)—Andrew Teaching, dauntless Rockport, Mass., voyager who sailed his 15-foot kayak over 80-odd miles of squally seacoast from Rockport to Portland last Thursday, shoved off for Monhegan Island today in the tiny craft that resembles a dressed-up canoe. Monhegan Island is approximately 50 miles from here. The kayak was equipped with a small outboard motor, a miniature sail and a double paddle for emergency use.

Explosion on Plane Suspected

WOODS HOLE, Mass., July 17 (AP)—The possibility that an explosion aboard a Coast Guard hydroplane killed three men before the craft sank 150 miles southeast of New York Saturday arose today when Frederick S. McMurray, Captain of the ketch Atlantis, recounted how the plane shot into the ocean.

One of the three men killed was George T. Priest of Falmouth, whose illness resulted in the Atlantis' Captain summoning the plane to the vessel. The others were Coast Guardsmen. Five other members of the plane's crew were rescued.

"We saw the big aluminum plane take off," Captain McMurray said. "There was a slight dive after she rose, but then she rose again, and the motor seemed to be functioning perfectly.

"Suddenly there was an explosion. No one actually saw the explosion, but we saw the plane hit the water. One man was hurled into the water."

Ordering the Atlantis at full speed in the direction of the plane "whose nose had disappeared," Captain McMurray said a hawser was thrown toward the wreckage.

By the time the Atlantis picked up the five survivors, none of whom knew what happened, the plane had disappeared and only some cushions and the sheared control wheel were left floating.

Apple Crop Above Average Is Forecast

The July 1 condition of apples in pares with 61 per cent on the same age of 64 per cent, the U. S. Dept. data last year and ten-year aver- of Agriculture reported.

In most parts of New England the rather heavy bloom has been followed by only a moderate set of fruit. Tree losses caused by the hurricane will also tend to reduce the quantity of apples harvested this season compared with previous years.

In Vermont present conditions are favorable for a large crop of apples following the light crop harvested in 1938. Wealthy and McIntosh show good prospects this season. Baldwins are expected to be a rather light crop, particularly in Connecticut. Early varieties, Transparent, Duchess, Astrachan, and Gravenstein promise rather good crops this season.

British and American Bostons Hold Simultaneous Services

For the ninth successive year, Boston, Mass., and Boston, England, celebrated their kinship by simultaneous church services yesterday. In the Cathedral of St. Paul on Tremont Street, the Rev. Dr. Edward T. Sullivan conducted a service which was attended by the British Consular Staff and many English and Canadian visitors.

In Boston, Lincolnshire, hundreds of American pilgrims heard their leader, Dr. J. W. Bartol, President of the English Speaking Union of Boston, Mass., read an appeal for closer friendship among democracies from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Services were held in St. Botolph's Cathedral.

"Never was there a time when there is greater need than now for extending the fine mutual relationships of the two Bostons to our two nations as a whole," the Governor wrote.

Value of Imports At Port of Boston Is Up $1,780,000

Port of Boston Business

Nearly 15 times as much wool was imported at Boston last week as came in for the same period a year ago, and the value of total imports was more than $1,788,000 ahead, according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston.

Duties collected during the week were nearly $167,000 higher than a year ago, so that by all indices the new fiscal year, starting July 1, got away to a good start. The improvement is more significant in view of the fact that the entire fiscal year just ended was well ahead of the previous 12-month period.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending July 15, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,433,041	$1,644,539
Imports for warehouse	399,594	91,371
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	580,629	225,878
Duties collected	353,533	385,617
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,367,563	94,050

Fiscal Year	July 1 to June 30	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,479,314	551,120
Duties collected	$833,229	$660,817

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:36, 6:36, 9:36. Also Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Slim Summerville in "Winner Take All." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:50 a. m., 1:45, 5:46, 9:34. Also Wallace Beery and Tom Brown in "Sergeant Madden." 12:05, 4:03, 8:01. Tomorrow: "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Fast and Loose," with Rosalind Russell.

University—
Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family cast in "The Hardys Ride High." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Mr. Moto on Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 2, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend," featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15 6:25, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America. Strauss music, cartoons, Comedies, newsreels.

Tremont—
"Carefree," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Donat in "The Citadel." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

R K O Boston—
"S. O. S. Tidal Wave," with George Barbier and Kay Sutton. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also Leo Carillo and Tim Holt in "The Girl and the Gambler." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:45, 8:05, 10:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Grand Illusion." Also Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Stronger Than Desire" with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5, 9.

Repertory—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also Douglas Dumbrille and Sidney Toler in "The Mysterious Rider." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Program

1. Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
2. Symphony No. 4, in B-flat major ..... Beethoven
   First two movements:
   I. Adagio: Allegro vivace
   II. Adagio
3. Overture to the Opera "Russlan and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
   Interval
4. Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
5. Minuet from Suite "L'Arlesienne," No. 2 ..... Bizet
6. Song Without Words ..... Tchaikovsky
7. Hungarian Csardas, "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble. Stanley Russell, conductor. 12 noon.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Five

Haying days were soon upon them. Papa came down from the alp and stayed in the brown chalet until his fields were cut and dried and safely stored in the barn.

Early in the morning Papa would go out into the sloping fields, green and daisied with their tall burden of hay. There, swinging his scythe back and forth, stopping every little while to sharpen it with the stone he wore at his belt, he cut the hay in long arcs across the field. When it had been drying for a few hours, Mama and the children would come out with their rakes and, working together in a row, turn and turn the hay as they moved slowly along.

In the evening they gathered the hay into little cocks, that looked like a hundred small houses dotted over the field, so the dew would not wet it or if a rain came most of it would still keep dry.

When the hay was thoroughly dry, it was raked into big piles, then Papa put a cord around it, threw a cloth over his head and kneeling down took the enormous bundle on his head and shoulders. Carrying it off to the barn, he looked like a mountain of hay moving on two legs.

The Wildhorn's Cap

One day, when all but a small corner of the hay had been stored in the barn, Papa said at breakfast that he thought the weather would not keep much longer. The children ran out on the balcony to see. Hans looked off to the Wildhorn, the great clumsy peak which reared itself up against the sky: there were clouds massing behind it, big and thunderous looking.

"Papa, Papa, the Wildhorn's got his cap on! Shall we ever get the hay in?" Hans cried excitedly.

"We shall if we all work hard," Papa answered, rising quickly, leaving his breakfast unfinished.

The children ran for their rakes and followed Papa into the field. All morning they worked, gathering the dry hay into piles to be taken to the barn. At noon Frieda put down her rake. Papa stood beside them. He looked hot, too.

"Hurry, my children. This is the last load, but rake the bits together and carry them after me," he said, kneeling on the ground to take the hay mountain on his head.

The children gathered the last bits of hay in their arms and ran after him. As they did a dull rumble of thunder came over the hills.

"Run, Frieda, run," Hans shouted, as rain drops big as cherries pattered over them.

Papa threw his load on the floor of the barn, the children added theirs, and Frieda sank down on the prickly bed; but she was soon up again. Thunder crackled, then boomed. Lightning loosed the clouds and torrents of rain fell, which the dry earth drank thirstily. Papa and the children stood in the doorway and watched the storm. Then Papa looked off at his hayfields—trim and clean and bare with not so much as a wisp of hay left on them.

"Well done, my little ones," he said, looking at the children proudly.

Just before supper, when the rain had gone down to a gentle pattering and the whole world breathed out a damp rich fragrance of refreshment, Hans and Frieda went down to the village to get bread for Mama. Laughing and chattering together, they looked like two gay gnomes with their long dark rain capes and hoods pulled over their heads.

"I wish I could stay in Saanenland forever and ever," Frieda exclaimed suddenly.

"And never go back to the city?" Hans asked.

"No, never, really never," Frieda insisted, then added, "but I would want Granny to be here, too."

Hans Writes a Letter

"Soon it will be August first, then that's only a month to September and you will have to go back to Berne to school," Hans said teasingly, wondering to himself why Frieda's Granny couldn't come to live in Saanenland, too.

After supper was over and Frieda had gone out to the barn to say good-night to Bini with a carrot, Hans sat down beside Mama and said he had something to ask her. "But we must whisper it, Mama, for it is a very secret thing and I should not want Frieda to hear."

Mama bent her head toward Hans. When he told her his secret her rosy face smiled all over.

"If only I could write a letter," Hans exclaimed aloud, for the first time in his life wishing he had been to school—as Frieda had—and glad that this autumn he would start.

"I shall write it for you," Mama replied gaily, "and Papa will give it to the postman tomorrow before he starts for the alp."

"What shall I do?" asked Papa, coming in at that moment.

So the whispering began again.

When Frieda returned from the barn she saw three heads nodding together over a piece of paper. Her first thought was that they were playing a new kind of game.

"What is it?" she cried, running to the table.

But the sheet of paper was folded quickly and tucked into an envelope. Mama caught Frieda in her arms and said it was time for bed. Papa said he must go to the village to get something for his cows. Hans said nothing but his eyes were dancing.

(To be continued next Monday.)

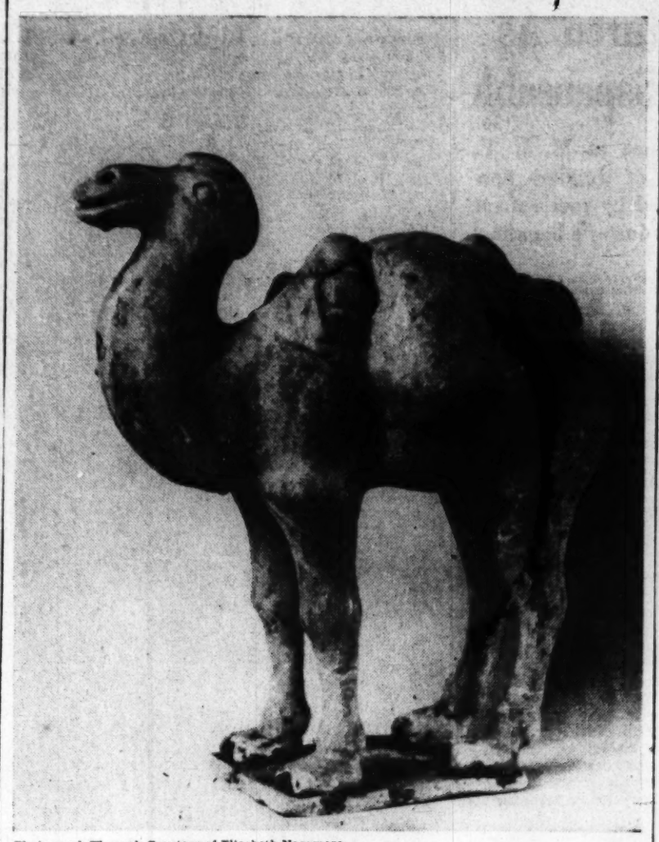
The Story So Far

Frieda had gone to stay with her Aunt and Uncle Zingre and her cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. She had lots of fun with Hans, learning to mind the goats, going to Saanen on market day and spending a night on the alp, where Uncle Zingre had taken the cows to pasture and Uncle Kubli let them watch him make cheese.

A Fairy Seamstress

When a fairy seamstress
Sews by the day,
She brings a work basket
Fitted for her stay:
  Needles from a pine tree,
  Pins of polished thorn,
  A thimbleberry thimble
  And sewing silk of corn.
But when her work is over,
Finished coats and caps,
There comes a little field mouse
To gather up the scraps:
  Bits of mullein velvet,
  All the tiny snippets,
  She saves to make her children
  Nice warm tippets.

ANNIE E. MOORE



Photograph Through Courtesy of Elizabeth Naramore

A Camel for Your Picture Zoo

This little camel was modeled out of soft clay more than a thousand years ago. It was found with a number of other little figures in a Chinese tomb. It is now in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City.

Ready to Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Now that the holidays are here, we have more time for friendships. Here are some letters from girls and boys who are eager to make new friends in distant places:

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to write to a girl in Scotland. I am seven years old. I like reading, ice skating, music and horses very much.

Joan M.

Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with some child in Egypt. I am a girl ten years old. I like singing, dancing, clay modelling and swimming.

I enjoy The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sincerely yours,
Valerie Joan H.

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much. I get my current events for school from it.

I am ten years old and would like to have boys from any part of the world write to me. I will be glad to tell them about the Alamo, the Missions, about our Fiesta Week and about the many other interesting things about San Antonio and Texas.

Your friend,
Clifford Stanley F.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

I am nine years old and would like to correspond with an English girl, of about my age, in India. I am interested in birds, insects, animals and butterflies. I also like to read and my favorite book is "The Secret Garden," which is about a little girl in India.

Truly yours,
Carol Joy K.

Maumee, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from some other child in this country or from some other country. I am nine years old and am in the fourth grade. I like roller skating, swimming, playing with dolls, as well as drawing pictures of birds and going to movies.

The Christian Science Monitor has been coming to our home for nine years, and we all love it.

Sincerely,
Mary Agnes D.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with any girl from any country. I like spelling and art work in school, and enjoy roller skating and ice skating, and playing with my doll, especially cut-out dolls. My favorite sports are bicycle riding and sleigh riding.

I am eight years old. My brother has already had his letter in the Mail Bag.

Yours truly,
Patsy McH.

The paragraphs at the end of this column will explain to you how you may start a correspondence.

Children in homes of Monitor subscribers may have their names published in the Mail Bag. When you write to the Mail Bag, be sure to give your full name and your complete address. We can't ask the postman to deliver letters to you unless we can tell him your full name, the name of your city and of the street in which you live and the number of your house.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Papa looked like a mountain of hay moving on two legs.

Music for Junior

Inventing Melodies

By Nicolas Slonimsky

It is not very difficult to invent a melody. You don't have to be a composer to be able to do it. There are so many melodies that some of them sound very much alike. The reason that they are sometimes alike is that there are so few notes to compose melodies with.

Even a five-year-old child knows three thousand words, and with three thousand words you can write any number of different stories. But there are only seven different notes in a major or minor scale, and so many composers have used these seven notes in all kinds of combinations that one might think there would be no new combinations left. Fortunately for music, however, there are so so many different rhythms that the same notes can be made to sound quite different by writing them in different time.

The notes of which most melodies are composed are the first five notes of the major scale. Before trying to write a melody, you must decide in what time this melody will be. The melody must have rhymes like verse. In music, rhymes mean that you must use the same pattern of notes. For instance, the rhythm of "Happy Birthday To You," is ta-ta ta ta ta TA. It means that the first two notes must be eighth notes, then there will be three quarter, notes, and the last is the longest, a half note. You can write any number of melodies to the same pattern, and they will sound quite different.

Just try to play different notes at random, using the first five notes of the C major scale in the same rhythms as Ta-ta ta ta ta TA. You can repeat a note, and you can skip notes.

Or, if you are too shy to try on the piano, you can do this: get a pack of filing cards, and write C on ten cards, D on ten cards, and so forth, ten of each. Shuffle them and pick them at random, and then write the letters down on the music staff, one after another, as you pick them. Let the first two cards be eighth notes, then three quarter notes, and a half note. The last card must always be C, because every melody must end on the key note.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Moonlight Plays a Trick

Ever since she could remember, Lucy had wanted to go to the country. She went quite unexpectedly, at last, with a kind little lady who said,

"Lucy, would you like to spend the summer with the birds and the flowers and the tall trees?"

Mrs. Hotchpotch, with whom Lucy lived, had not been too happy to have Lucy go away from the city.

"For," as she said, "who will sweep the floor and wash the dishes?"

But the kind little lady had smiled and answered, "I want Lucy to know the birds and the flowers and the tall trees. I want her to know there are things besides brooms and dishes." And Mrs. Hotchpotch had been so surprised that she forgot to ask where the little white cottage was that Lucy was going to, with the tall trees behind it and the garden and the path in front.

Now, one night, when Lucy had been in the country four happy weeks, the kind little lady said,

"Shall we take a walk in the moonlight, Lucy?"

"That would be fun," Lucy answered, "for I've never seen the country in the moonlight." She caught the kind little lady by the hand and they went down the garden path to the road.

It didn't seem they had walked very far when the kind little lady said, "Here we are, Lucy, back home again."

Lucy stopped short. Lucy stared. "But that's not our cottage," Lucy said. "That's—that's another house. See, there's black water all around it and a brook running straight to the door."

The kind little lady laughed.

"Lucy, Lucy," she cried, "that's not water! That's the garden in black shadow. That's not a brook! That's the garden path all white in the moonlight."

"Oh," Lucy said softly. "Then the moonlight makes everything look different. Isn't it wonderful?" They went up the path and into the cottage. "I'm so happy," Lucy said, "and the summer is only half gone."

It must have been just after that when Mrs. Hotchpotch turned into the lane that ran by the white cottage. Mrs. Hotchpotch had come looking for Lucy. She knew the summer was only half gone but, as she said, her floor must be swept and her dishes washed.

Down the lane she rode on a tall white horse to carry Lucy away, back to the city. Trees, trees everywhere. Of a sudden the cottage where Lucy and the kind little lady lived.

"A house at last," cried Mrs. Hotchpotch. She stopped the horse. Could it be the white cottage with tall trees behind and a garden and a path in front? She stared. She winked her eyes and stared again.

That wasn't a garden. That was a dark pool of water! That wasn't a path. That was a brook running straight to the door.

"Giddap," cried Mrs. Hotchpotch to the white horse and on he went down the lane and away.

Was that a little wisp of a cloud floating before the moon's face, or was the moon smiling? It must have been a smile, for his trick had sent Mrs. Hotchpotch on her way and saved Lucy from the city for the rest of the summer.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Fairies' Slippers

The fairies had spent a busy evening preparing for their midsummer ball, which was to take place under the oak tree in the meadow. The little red and white toadstools made tables for their banquet, the bees had brought honey to fill the acorn cups, and the night-birds had promised to provide them with music for the dance.

As soon as the stars came out the guests arrived, dressed in silver, with tiny golden slippers on their feet. They danced on the moss beneath the oak tree, then across the heath to the wood.

When the stars began to fade and the first glow of dawn spread over the sky, the fairies knew that morning was approaching and that the children would soon be about, so they flew to their hiding places, scattering in all directions, and dropping their golden slippers behind them in their haste.

In the morning the children found in the meadow some little yellow flowers shaped like tiny shoes.

"The Lady's-Slippers are out!" they cried.

By a Staff Artist

The Beach in July

In July we go away
To a sandy beach to play.
There the rumpled sea runs by
And bumps its waves against the sky.
There the sky looks like the ocean,
(When its cloud-boats are in motion)
There the sea gulls float and fly
In July.

How I like to let the sand
Go slip-sliding through my hand
  When it's glittering white, and dry;
But when it is wet I make
Sandy pies and wedding cake.
Then I cook them in the sun
Till they're golden-brown and done;
And the crayfish, crawling by
Look as though they'd like to try
Nibbles of my cake and pie . . .
  In July.

ROWENA BENNETT

Ice Cream for Summer Days

Take home a package of coolness tonight and enjoy it when you're ready! Many shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor pack ice cream in ingeniously designed containers in which the cream stays smooth and solid for an hour or two, or longer. Pretty nice for picnics!

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Ages—Two to Sixteen
Time—May to October
Co-Educational

CLAIRBOURN
COUNTRY SUMMER SCHOOL
Orderly Living Out of Doors
Cultural Educational Recreational
2200 Huntington Drive P. O. Box 301
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

N. E. in June Got Total of 139,328 In Age Payments

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Old age insurance benefits totaling $1,517,835 were paid in June, the Social Security Board announced today. The total for New England for the mouth was $139,328.55.

The average payment on the 18,235 claims was $83.24. Since the program was established, the Board has certified 381,675 claims amounting to $20,230,531.

New England payments included:

Connecticut: June—324 claims, $32,573,52, average $100.54; cumulative totals—8,164 claims and $480,225.23.

Maine: June—143 claims, $11,094.33, average $77,58; totals—2,920 and $131,512.05.

Massachusetts: June — 770 claims, $72,406, average $94.03; totals—18,890 and $1,067,497.63.

New Hampshire: June — 92 claims, $5,816.59; average $63.22; totals—2,036 and $90,012.54.

Rhode Island: June—129 claims, $13,746.36, average $106.56; totals—4,014 and $207,619.11.

Vermont—June—49 claims, $3,691.75, average $75,34; totals—1,287 and $56,861.62.

Providence Police Plan New Experiment With Parking Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17—Although the special session of the General Assembly Friday failed to act on resolutions which would unquestionably give cities and towns the right to install and operate park-o-meters, it was learned today that the meters which were removed from the streets here several months ago may be returned within a month.

As a result of a study of the opinion of the Rhode Island Supreme Court which outlawed the devices, the Bureau of Police and Fire members have come to the conclusion that they have found ways and means through which a nickel can be charged for parking and still have the city acting within the law.

So certain are the police department heads that their plan may be legally operated that patrolmen have been in the storehouse for several days putting the machinery in condition to be placed on the iron poles which were never taken from the curb line.

Relief to Rise

(Continued from Page 9)

would get private employment, and some of the workers in the skilled trades who admittedly have been obtaining "a good deal of private employment" on the side may continue this side-line activity without asking for direct relief, it was said.

Another phase of WPA unrest—the strike among the skilled tradesmen on WPA against the 130-hour month—appeared today to have ended in Massachusetts. WPA headquarters reported that of the 360-odd workers only 54 are still out. Most of these were expected to return sometime today.

The strikers had been given five days in which to return to work and 72 workers who failed to comply with this order have been dropped.

The controversy over the prevailing-wage issue—under which all WPA workers, skilled or not, are required to work 130-hours per month henceforth was interpreted locally as at an end. Senator Walsh over the week end announced his support of the Administration's opposition to the WPA strikes and in Washington a group of 22 Senators disclosed they had decided to abandon efforts to have the prevailing wage re-inserted in the 1939 Relief Act.

Spectroscope

(Continued from Page 9)

agriculture recalled the countless spectroscopic analyses of solids sent to agricultural experiment stations by farmers who wanted to know whether they could raise strawberries on their land or had they better stick to corn and clover.

A carload of steel is a lot of metal to send back to a shipper, but when an industrial physicist, through use of the spectroscope, can tell his boss it's not up to specifications, back it goes, and the next shipment is right. Alkalis, aluminum, archaeology, astronomy, and astrophysics exhaust only the A's of Mr. Nitchies' alphabet of uses for modern spectroscopy.

Preceding him on the first day's program was Dr. W. F. Meggers of the National Bureau of Standards who reviewed a "Quarter Century in Spectrochemical Analysis at the NBS," and in the title brought up again the old argument as to whether spectroscopy comes under chemistry or physics. It is to be thrashed out on Wednesday and a definite recommendation made on the use of the term, "spectrochemical."

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We've had every other kind of a kit . . . and now we have the Bon Voyage Tooth Kit. By Pro-Phy-Lac-Tic. Which may sound pretty businesslike to you; but which we assure you is a gay bit of thoughtfulness on your part. Whether it's for yourself or the neighbors who rate a cruise!

It's much like a brand new travel-worn suitcase (how's that for contradiction!) . . . meaning that there are many labels on it. You screw the head of the bristle toothbrush onto the colored plastic cylinder and it's ready for use. Tucked inside the container it's quite protected from dust and whatnot. And that's not all, for even the tooth powder (wintergreen flavor, in case you're flavor-conscious) is included. Nice and tingly, and very fluffy! All for a dollar at Gilchrist's . . . in a riot of colors. The telephone shopping service (Hubbard 9400) will see that it arrives in time for the takeoff . . . whether it be by train, car, steamer, plane or bicycle. Personally we suggest it as a subtle suggestion to little Horace when he leaves for grandma's house. After all, you've got to admit that the ordinary toothbrush is pretty utilitarian in his young eyes!

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These "Toppers" Are Attractive

Down where we get out in the evening, we have nice cool evenings. Breezes and all. So, trusting (and hoping you are the same!) that all New England is co-operating, we think you may like to know about some little "Toppers" shown by Jays. By way of covering up bare shoulders and short sleeve dresses. For contrast, you might like a navy or black shortie, for $10.90. Or to be real summer-y a more dressy material in the way of a light colored, or white, Bengaline. Which sells for $7.90. Or any of the many others . . . all of which are just short enough and with just fling enough in their width to be very dashing! Up on the third floor when we left them.

♪ ♪ ♪

License Tag For a Charm

There comes a time for every woman when someone asks her, quickly, "What's your automobile license number?" And can she remember? No! At least in most cases she can't. Even when she sees two identical cars parked alongside each other, the license plate doesn't even tell her which car belongs to her. So someone has done something about it, and figured that as long as we're all trucking along so many charms on our bracelets, one more really intelligent charm wouldn't do us any harm. This time it's in the way of a miniature license plate . . . a copy in colors and all. You order it, bracelet and all, from Jordan Marsh's, give them a few days leeway . . . and from then on you have but to glance at your wrist to know your own number! And the whole thing complete is but one lone dollar!

♪ ♪ ♪

Lapel Heart On the Weather

And then while we're on trick things, we might as well tell you that a dollar buys you a trick lapel item at Filene's. Or if you have no lapel, just pin it on any part of your dress. A flame red satin heart . . . with a tiny thermometer on it!

Boston Theatrical Prospects Lively for Early Autumn

The Arts in New England

Katharine Cornell and the Playwrights production of S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy" may be expected at the Wilbur Theater in Boston on Oct. 2 if present plans hold, according to the New York Times. The same paper hears that "Outward Bound," which has been promised as one of the subscription plays next season, is scheduled to open its tour in either Boston or Philadelphia on Oct. 9. Laurette Taylor, Bramwell Fletcher, and Louis Hector are to continue in the cast. From the same source it appears that "My Dear Children," in which John Barrymore has been on tour, may be expected eventually in Boston. It probably will continue in Chicago through August, and then will go to Pittsburge, Cincinnati, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.

For early autumn consequently the theatrical prospects seem lively for Boston. If there is no change in arrangements Miss Cornell will be arriving on the same evening that George Abbott's production of "Yale Bait" is booked to open across the street at the Shubert. And if "Outward Bound" begins its tour in Boston instead of Philadelphia on Oct. 9, its opening night will coincide with the first appearance of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" at the Boston Opera House.

♪ ♪ ♪

"As the Earth Turns"

Performances of "As the Earth Turns," folk play based on Gladys Hasty Carroll's novel, will be given on July 26, 27, 28, and 29 at the Warren Hasty farm in the Emery's Bridge section of South Berwick, Maine. Performances are given out of doors at 3 p. m. with farming people of the neighborhood as players. This will be the fifth annual production of the play.

♪ ♪ ♪

Berkshire Exhibitions

Forty of the paintings and wash drawings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Serge Koussevitsky in rehearsals, done by Donald Greason, will be on exhibition at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Mass., during the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Aug. 3 to 13. The exhibition opens July 26. At the same place during the same period the second annual Berkshire National Photographic Exhibition will be held. Continuing until after Labor Day will be "The World of Today" exhibition of oils, water colors, gouaches, drawings and prints by New York artists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 18

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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FORD, MERCURY AND LINCOLN ZEPHYR DEALERS

China Sure to Win, Dr. Yu Says, But Needs Moral Aid of U. S.

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reiterating his faith that China will assuredly win the war with Japan and urging that the United States has a great moral responsibility in aiding his country, Dr. Yu Tsune-chi, Chinese Consul-General at New York, and holder of several degrees from American universities, addressed a large gathering yesterday at "Rockmarge," summer home of Mrs. William H. Moore at Pride's Crossing, marking the opening of a Massachusetts Branch of the American Bureau for Medical Aid in China.

Introduced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Temporary Chairman of the Massachusetts Bureau, Dr. Yu said that in this age of sophistry, he feels when looking at the situation in China, that human beings have not made sufficient progress toward civilization.

"Something must be done, or undone, to save civilization," he declared. "The reason for the unrest and disturbance throughout the world today is that the animal nature has been developed more than the spiritual. The instinct of selfishness, greed, jealousy, a false sense of patriotism is what is causing wars. Our responsibility is to struggle against this animal instinct and find peace.

"Today the United States is enjoying peace and comfort, but spiritually I feel this country has a great responsibility in solving the problems in the Far East. To say that the United States is isolated is a fallacy. China was the first nation to advocate isolation. She shut herself in and thought the outside world barbarians. When the isolation was broken down, you know what happened. No country can be isolated. Disturbances anywhere in the world must be noted by other nations.

"The United States knows that China is a new nation, created by young people trained largely in the universities of this country. Up to two years ago, when the present war began, China was progressing by leaps and bounds, stimulated by the ideas of freedom and democracy brought back from America. Now the people of America can do certain things, and refrain from doing certain things, to sustain their moral obligation to China.

"By sending war materials to the enemy, the United States is actually participating in a war of which you do not approve. The majority of supplies for military purposes are shipped to Japan from the United States. If that supply were stopped, China could win the war. We are going to win the war eventually. Do not be discouraged when you hear that China is poorly equipped. Our determination and faith is stronger than all else. Japan is carrying on a war that the liberal thinkers of that Nation are opposed to. The situation cannot last. I appeal to you to shorten the period of the war by helping to bind up the wounds of a friendly nation."

New Need Seen for Democracy

(Continued from Page 9)

colonies they were enslaved by the conquerors.

The new regime in Mexico, he stated, is striving to remove lingering traces of this enslavement of the peons.

One of the most conspicuous phases of this effort, Señor Cordovo continued, is the expropriation of land and natural resources held by great landowners, foreign concerns and "the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church," so that the masses can better share in this natural wealth.

Recent expropriation action, he declared, was not aimed especially at foreign concerns but at all exploitation of resources by great landowners—Mexican or foreign.

"In discussing economic penetration," he said, "you are fighting for the pie—but we are the pie!—the main attraction of this pie being low labor cost."

Democracy in China

Miss Kao pointed to centuries of democratic experience within Chinese communities and to the great strides made by the new Chinese Republic in developing national and international democratic relations.

Democracy has been applied completely to women in China, she pointed out—but this is not the case in Japan. Women have equal rights and responsibilities with men in China, she said.

Mr. Fletcher stressed the flexibility and elasticity of the British form of democratic government—as contrasted with the American form which is crystallized in the Constitution.

"The British people," he declared, "are not greatly concerned as to the form of government professed or practiced by other countries. . . . They have not been out to proselytise on behalf of democracy. . . . In England today we do not feel so much that the preservation of our democratic traditions is endangered. If they have to be surrendered, because of threatened danger, to a leader, we know that that surrender is made for a specific and temporary purpose, and we have no doubt whatever on that score."

Professor George S. Counts of the Teachers College at Columbia University, told members of the Institute and visitors, at a lecture last night, that popular control of economic power must be achieved if American Democracy is to survive.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Tuesday, July 18

(6.04mc-49.6m)

9:00 p. m.—United States Drama.
9:30 p. m.—Music for Strings.
10:30 p. m.—Quakers in World Service.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Sensations in Swing"	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Sensations in Swing"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	"Names in the News"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Leith Stevens' Or.	true tall tales.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Tom Howard and	Magic Key; Cliff Nazar-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigode's Orch.	"Mother's Musical
8:45 George Sheldon	ro; Rodgers Sisters;	prano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigode's Orch.	Album"
9:00 "Man About Holly-	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Henry Cinctone's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 wood"	tra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Forum: Sen.	"Pot of Gold"; Horace	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	King, Utah	Heidt's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00 "So This Is Ra-	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:15 dio"; drama	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:30 Grant Park Con-	Grant Park Concert;	Dance Orchestra	Pageant of Melody	News Service
10:45 cert	Glen Balnum's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Pepper, Florida.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Weather; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; musicale	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Rhythm, Romance	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	Songs of Italy
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Mosa Interviews	"Gospel songs"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Chicago Cubs	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers, speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Greater Boston on	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band	Household talk	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatization	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Little Variety Show"	"Valiant Lady"	Morton Franklin's Or	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:15 Not So Long Ago"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Story of the	"Song and Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:45 Song"; recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Organ Vignettes	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	"Club Matinee"	Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:45 Musicale	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Chicago Cubs	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sport Comment'	"Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner Concert
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver" quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 Dick Powell and	"The Inside Story";	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"Western Serenade"
8:15 company; music	drama; interviews	Dramatized news	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	Eugene Conley, tenor;	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 company; music	questions and answers	orchestra	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	"Melody and Madness";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	"If I Had the Chance";	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	News Service
10:45 "Adventures of"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	House"; drama; music	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Dense orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	The Majestics; orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Dance orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	News Service

Maine's Day at the Fair

Wide World

Rudy Vallee **Lewis O. Barrows**

Maine's favorite musical son, Rudy Vallee, was prominent among the Maine folk at the Maine Day celebration at the New York's World Fair on Saturday. He met Governor Barrows and took part in the program in the Court of Peace. This program included an exhibition by the girls' Gold Arrow drill team from Auburn, Maine.

Old-Age Law Changes Keep Maine Administrators Busy

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 17—A change in the financial administration of old-age assistance, in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature, together with application of new regulations governing eligibility for assistance, is keeping administrators of this rapidly increasing program busy these days.

Into effect this month goes the new law by which cities and towns contribute one-half of the State's share in the payment of old-age assistance and at the same time take a more active part in investigating and receiving applications for assistance. Money that the towns and cities contribute toward pension payments will be given back in equal amount from the State in the form of highway funds available for their general highway program.

The section of the new law which stipulates that local municipal officers shall receive applications for old-age assistance, hitherto made directly to the State, aroused considerable comment.

Officials have estimated that already some 800 persons have been notified they must be dropped from the old-age assistance rolls under new legislation, effective Aug. 1, barring aliens from receiving such assistance.

Recipients and applicants for old-age assistance are being informed that they must present proof they are citizens of the United States. Because in many towns vital statistics are not always kept in the best of order, it is said that some of the pensioners are encountering some difficulty to comply with the act.

Since there are some 24,500 applications for old-age assistance now on file, the dropping of aliens from the rolls will permit an extension of the program among eligible citizens. On the other hand, local officials fear that many of the persons thus deprived of old-age assistance may be forced to turn to the local municipalities for help.

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WPA program

Indicative of better conditions in Maine this Summer has been the curtailment of the WPA program. There are now 505 vacancies in the CCC enrollments, to be filled in July. The vacancies were caused when boys left their camps for employment.

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New Auto Law

Subject to comment among automobile owners is a new law effective this month relating to proof of ownership of automobiles. It was passed by the Legislature, according to officials, because Maine was becoming a dumping ground for stolen automobiles. Under the new law anyone registering a car after July 31 must prove he is the owner by producing the bill of sale and filing an affidavit with the State at a cost of $1 per machine. If the car is mortgaged there is an additional fee of 50 cents.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Room—"New Cities for Old," material on city planning, July 3 to Aug. 6.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Contemporary Art Gallery, 15 Fayette Street — Exhibition. Through July 20. Open from 1 to 5 except Sundays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries—Group Show.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Old Corner Bookstore, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by Ludwig Mesler.

South End House—Exhibition of oil paintings and water colors. 49 Rutland Street. Through July 10.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of Western painters.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue — Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions. Exhibition of Prints in Pairs. Paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. closed national holidays and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge—Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

Disabled Veterans of World War, 225 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oil paintings. Through July 24.

Mattapan Public Library, Boston —Oil paintings, water colors, metal work and sculpture. Through Aug. 1.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Joly de Beynac, Parisian artist.

Norfolk House Center—Oil Paintings, water colors, block print, pencil, pastel. Through Aug. 31.

Federal Art Gallery—Oil paintings, water color, index plates. Through July 29.

Central Square Center—Display of sculpture, paintings and drawings. Through Aug. 7.

Historical Records Survey—Paintings, drawings and water colors. Through Sept. 6.

New Hampshire Client to Test Tax on Tobacco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 17—While the tobacco tax continues to be a far greater source of revenue to the State than even the most ardent advocates had estimated, Frank J. Sulloway of the law firm of Demond, Sulloway, Piper & Jones has announced that he will take steps in behalf of an undisclosed client to get court action on the constitutionality of the 15 per cent levy.

Although the step was suggested, the New Hampshire Legislature never obtained a court ruling on the measure before voting, even though the constitutionality has been questioned since the bill's origin. If a court ruling finds the measure unconstitutional, it is expected that a special session of the State Legislature would be necessary, as the 1939 session did not assess any State direct tax. The cities and towns have issued their tax bills at a rate eliminating the State direct tax, and the estimated revenue from the tobacco tax is necessary to balance the State budget.

When the tax bill was being argued by the lawmakers, the legality of taxing a product already paying a Federal tax was questioned, and it was also pointed out that the tax was aimed at a single commodity, whereas the Constitution does not permit discriminatory taxation.

Study of German Seen Increasing By WPA Teacher

Growing popular interest in international affairs has resulted in an increased demand for knowledge of the German language, according to Henry William Kaufmann, of Lynn, Mass., a German language teacher employed by the WPA.

He is conducting a summer course in elementary German for adults, sponsored by the WPA, which meets Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. at the Girls Industrial School on Warrenton Street, Boston, behind the Bradford Hotel.

"For five years," he said, "I have been teaching music and German in adult courses arranged by the WPA at Lynn, Mass., and I have noted this growing interest in German. Some people want to read the German point of view; others want to read the great German authors, including those whose writings are forbidden in Germany."

He said the Boston summer course, which is open to the public and which will continue to Aug. 30, resulted from this demand. Eighteen have enrolled since it opened July 11.

Brookline Recreation

Recreational facilities and privileges for Brookline townspeople cost taxpayers a total of $153,808.52 last year, or $14,845.66 more than the year before. Revenue from miscellaneous receipts totalled $26,008.77 to bring the net cost to $127,799.75.

IT'S NEVER "too late" BY TELEPHONE

Take advantage of a break in the weather, a change in plans, a last-minute inspiration. Telephone yourself a holiday. Call the family and friends. A few minutes of telephoning will give you days of unexpected and, therefore, doubly happy recreation. Out-of-town calls are so inexpensive, surprisingly so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day Rates	Night and Sunday Rates
Hyannis, Mass.	.50	.25
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30
Laconia, N. H.	.65	.35

*3 minute station-to-station rates.

A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest

1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9150. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Re-opens TONIGHT at 8:40
As spectacular as anything to be seen at the World's Fair

FREDRIC MARCH in THE AMERICAN WAY
Florence Eldridge—McKay Morris—Ruth Weston
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 50c ORCHESTRA SEATS at $3.30; 340 Seats at $1.65; 315 Seats at $1.10; 550 Seats at 55c.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PAn. 6-8750
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
No Saturday performances during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-4200
Evgs. at 8—$1.10-3.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

STATE ORPHEUM
ALL NEW! THRILLS GALORE!
"TARZAN FINDS A SON"
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
Also "Stronger Than Desire"

COOL TROPICAL COOL
DONAT 39 CARROLL STEPS

NEW YORK CITY

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-3200
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until August 30—361 Seats $1.10

SONJA HENIE • TYRONE POWER
In 'SECOND FIDDLE'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 6 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Saturday's sales 205,760
1939 volume to date 114,219,385
1938 volume to date 136,515,418

Substantial Rise In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Stocks moved upward to to 7 points in today's market under an accelerated pace of dealings.

While profit taking occasionally interrupted the push, this was absorbed without much difficulty and, near the final hour, prices in most cases were around the best of the day.

There were slow intervals, but the turnover was at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares, the first time the volume has crossed the 1,700,000-share mark since May 25.

Brokers could find no single piece of news to account for the freshening of buying winds. It was thought, though, that some traders who had been standing aside to await clarification of the foreign picture and more definite signs of a fall business upturn at home, may have been attracted to the bullish ranks by the strong recovery indications exhibited throughout the list last week.

Prominent stocks on the upswing included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Safeway Stores, Great Northern, Phelps Dodge, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Can, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, U. S. Gypsum, and Philip Morris.

Upward tendencies in the curb were shown by American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Pittsburgh Forgings and Pantepec Oil.

Bonds Advance

Bonds gained steadily today in fairly active dealings, following the lead of stock prices.

Approaching the close the market showed gains of major fractions to a point or more.

Among leaders in the advance were Alleghany 5s of '49, Illinois Central 4¾s, Manhattan Railway 4s, Northern Pacific 3s, Ontario Steel 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, New York Central 5s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

U. S. Governments were especially active and slightly higher. Foreign governments were uneven and largely neglected.

Wheat Prices Rally In Late Trading

CHICAGO, July 17. (AP)—The wheat market developed a stronger undertone near the close of trading today and early price losses of as much as ⅞ cent were erased.

Purchasing credited to milling interests and dealers who were encouraged by the upturn in securities prices helped to rally the market.

Action of the corn market paralleled that of wheat.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower compared with Saturday's finish, July 66-65⅞, September 66½-⅝; corn unchanged to ¼ higher, July 44⅛, September 45⅜; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trans-Atlantic securities stood out with sizable advances in an otherwise depressed stock market today. British funds, hampered by prospective Government borrowing, ranged £⅜ to £½ lower. Heavy industrial shares attracted a little support. Oils turned back after early steadiness and kaffirs were dotted with small losses. Rubbers were neglected.

Paris: The mid-monthly settlement on the official market on the bourse was effected satisfactorily today. Trading, however, was small and prices tended lower. One rente issue lost 245 centimes while others were up 30 to 35. Royal Dutch improved a bit.

Liverpool: Wheat futures rang up new record lows today with declines of ⅞ to 1 penny. Bearish factors included favorable crop news and increased stocks of grain at United Kingdom ports.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 17

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	*
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1699	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2265	.2255	.1895
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5325	.5316	.4033
Sweden—krone	.2412	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0206⅛	.0207	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426⅛	.0426⅛	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228⅛	.0228⅛	.0298
Spain	.1125x	.1125x	*
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1825	.1825	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3494	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5337	.5328	.6856
Hong Kong—dol	.2897	.2815	*
Shanghai—dol	.1275	.1275	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5490	.5490	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9964	.9989	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1750x	.1750x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept					
No 3	1.90	1.92	1.90	1.92	1.90
Wld Sept					
No 4	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	4	63	62	63	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	34	34	34	Jul 13
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	28	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22	22	22	
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	14	53¾	51⅝	53¾	+3¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 14
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.80g)	2	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
1¼	⅜	Allegheny Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	5	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅞
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	9¼	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅞
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	7	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+1
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	36	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+2
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	5	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+1
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	170	168¾	170	+3
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	34	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	29	37	34	36¾	+3
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	7	18	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¾
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
32	16¾	Am Airlines	3	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+1⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	11	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ ⅞
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	43¾	42	43¾	+2¾
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	16	98¼	96¾	98¼	+2
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 12
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	21	24	22	23¾	+2½
55	32	Am Car pf	4	38½	36¼	38¼	+1½
24½	13⅛	Am Ch&C(1.30g)	15	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+1
115¼	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun 21
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Jul 13
8¾	5¾	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
11½	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 13
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+1
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	22	20½	19¾	20½	+1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¾
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¾	13½	13¾	Jul 13
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	+1½
51⅜	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	4	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Am internation'l	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	14	19	18	19	+1½
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	50	48⅝	50	+2½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	14	31¼	30	31¼	+1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	31	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	12	43	40½	43	+2½
44⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	17	37⅞	35¾	37½	+2
18⅝	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	128	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	45	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+1
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	62	61½	62	+1½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Jul 15
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	7	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ⅜
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	44	47	44¼	46¾	+3
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137¾	138	+ ⅛
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	66	65¾	66	Jul 15
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	40	27¾	25⅜	27¼	+2⅜
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 14
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	17	17	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	−1
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	35	167¾	166¼	167½	+2
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83	83	83	− ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	5	85	84¾	84¾	− ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	251½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ¾
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	61	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85½	Jul 14
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	5	4½	4⅜	4½	Jul 14
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	35½	35	35½	+1½
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	6	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	201	27½	25½	27⅛	+1¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	5	43	39	43	+3
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	7	23½	22¾	23½	+ ½
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	4	39	38¾	39	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	42	38⅛	42	+3⅞
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	11	11	11	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jul 13
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	− ¼
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	60	30	28	29⅞	+2¾
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	59½	59½	59½	+1¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	12	19½	18	19¼	+1⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 14
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	+ ¼
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	Jul 13
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	54	53½	54	+2
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jul 13
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 14
3⅞	2	Aust Nicnols	1	2	2	2	Jul 11
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	50	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	75	12¾	12	12¾	+1
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	8	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6½	5⅞	6½	+1
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	21¼	21	21	Jul 13
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ ⅞
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	6	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
23⅞	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾g)	12	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y16
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	70	25⅜	23⅛	25⅜	+1½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	3	20⅛	20	20	
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
57½	45½	Best & Co (1.60)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 13
60	50¼	Betn Steel	129	60⅜	56⅜	59½	+3½
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	108	107½	108	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	5	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	21	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	30	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+1
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(1½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	5	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.80g)	11	21¼	21¼	21¼	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1½g)	47	25⅞	23¾	25⅞	+2⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	4	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ¾
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 15
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	30	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	61	23	21⅞	23	+1⅜
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	3	40	39½	40	+1
50¼	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	50	50	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	32	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	7	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅜
25	13⅜	Bkly Un G(¼g)	45	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+1¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	26	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	29	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	11	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	21¼	20	21¼	+1⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	13	29	28	29	+1
15½	11⅜	Burlng Mills (1)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	32	14	13	14	+1
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	2	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	10⅜	9½	10	+ ⅜
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+1⅛
C							
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	1	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif P pt (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	11	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	15	12⅜	11½	12½	+1¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	42	18½	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	22	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	2	79	79	79	+3
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	21	45¾	44	45¾	+2
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	79	15⅜	24	25⅛	+1⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	26	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+1⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	Jul 14
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	42	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent H R N J	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 14
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	12	38¾	37½	38¾	+ ¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	13	8⅞	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	+1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅝
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	42	36¾	34¾	36¾	+2⅞
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 13
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	8	23	21¼	23	+1¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
1	⅜	Chi & N West	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 14
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	½	½	½	Jul 14
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 13
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	9	13	13	13	Jul 13
1½	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 14
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	16	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ¾
38⅛	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 15
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(3½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	Jul 13
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 13
1⅜	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun 27
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7	Childs Co	3	9	9	9	+ ¼
85⅛	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	393	83¼	76⅛	82	+6½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.50g)	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 13
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	24	23	24	+1¾
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	5	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1½
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	14	41⅞	41	41⅞	+1⅞
32	21¼	Cluett Peab(1½g)	56	32⅞	32	32⅞	+1½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	126	126	126	Jul 15
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	9	61	61	61	Jul 14
16⅛	11½	Colgate-P (½)	80	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
106	101½	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jul 10
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	21	31	29	31	+2½
23¾	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	15½	14½	15½	+2¼
21	14	Col Br A (.60g)	39	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ⅞
20⅞	14	Col Br B (.60g)	8	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	129	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	87½	87	87½	+1½
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 12
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	93¾	92¾	93¾	+1½
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	15	49	46¾	48	+2⅜
109⅛	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Jul 10
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	16	54	52	53⅞	+1⅞
110½	106	Comi Tevpf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
103¾	9	Comi Solvents	87	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
21⅜	11¼	Com'th & South	77	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
68½	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	14	67½	65¾	67½	+1¾
30⅛	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	49	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	7	25	24¼	25	+1
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5½	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	4	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
51	31½	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	63	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107	107	107	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 13
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1⅝k)	23	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¾
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 12
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	48	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
3¾	1	Con R R Cuba pf	4	1¼	1	1	Jul 15
33¾	13¾	Consol'n Coal	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 7
100⅝	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Jul 14
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	15	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	+1
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	15	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
2	1¼

Commerce and Finance · **Steel Buying Gains—Farm Equipment Seen Supporting Demand** · Business and Industry

Fighting for Larger Foreign Trade

'Economics in the Modern World'
First of 12 Articles

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary Hull's trade agreement program is animated by two separate and distinct policies. One is the reduction of tariffs throughout the world. The other is the abolition of discrimination in the commercial dealings of nations with other nations.

Nineteen agreements have already been signed. They are with Cuba, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, France, Nicaragua, Finland, Costa Rica, Salvador, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, and Great Britain. Twelve of these agreements have been in effect since the middle of 1936. And with all the countries mentioned tariff reductions have been exchanged.

But in the public mind the question of the success or otherwise of this aspect of the Hull program is regarded as revolving around the influence of those agreements upon America's foreign trade. Have they increased America's trade? In particular, have they increased America's export trade? For the general public has a mercantilist attitude toward trade, and is more interested in goods disposed of than in goods received.

Many Trade Factors

It is, of course, impossible to answer such questions statistically. There are a thousand and one factors exerting a constant influence upon trade in addition to the trade agreements. For instance, of late years there has been the world demand for war materials. How could one say that because of the increase in French takings of American goods, the trade agreement with France has been a success? Clearly, France has been laying in stocks of war materials, and would have done so with or without a trade agreement.

Nevertheless, there is apparently no appeal in the plain fact that the reduction of tariffs is in itself helpful in facilitating world trade. And some effort at supplying proof must therefore be made for the electorate. Both the Department of State and the Department of Commerce periodically make the attempt, and in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review, Prof. Charles A. Bliss adds the testimony of an exhaustive statistical survey.

Dr. Bliss finds that there has been a greater increase in United States exports to agreement countries than to non-agreement countries. The same is true of imports. On this calculation Dr. Bliss concludes: "There is some evidence that the Administration's trade agreement policy has contributed to the relative increase in the export trade of the United States." In 1929 this was 13.8 per cent of aggregate world commerce. A good deal of it was sustained by loan making, or selling goods on credit. When the credit stream dried up, American trade fell off sharply. But of latter years there has been a revival, and last year the United States' share of world trade was as much as 10.8 per cent.

Would End Discrimination

The second aspect of the Hull program is even more important than the first. Secretary Hull is aiming at the abolition of trade discrimination. To this end a clause is inserted in all the trade agreements calling for the extension to third parties of the concessions exchanged. In other words, there is no discrimination or favoritism in the trade agreements, bilateral though they are. The clause is called the unconditional most-favored nation clause.

In the last election, somebody said that the American people could never get excited about the most-favored nation clause. Certainly, the phrase is awkwardly put. But the idea back of it is great enough to warrant a crusade. For there can be no healthy commercial relations — indeed, no healthy relations of any sort — without the recognition that a free field and no favor should govern commercial intercourse. The reason is obvious. If A swaps favors with B that he does not also give to C, then C is going to swap favors with D, and probably take reprisals against A and B into the bargain. Pretty soon, in consequence, you are going to instal jealousy and suspicion as the ruling motives in international relations.

Jealousy Rampant

That is the situation of the world today. Jealousy and suspicion are rampant because all nations, save America, are making special arrangements with particular countries. The world, in consequence, is in a state of economic war. There are no rules, written or unwritten. Secretary Hull would do away with this chaos through the simple rule of equality of treatment.

The rule is as old in American policy as George Washington. In his farewell address, Washington wrote: "Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing." This was the world order as the Father of the Republic saw it. It is no isolationist creed, but a world organization, knit together on the Golden Rule. This is all that Secretary Hull wants to do.

There are those who say: "How ridiculous it is that after spending months and months in negotiating an agreement with one nation we should pass on to the rest of the world the benefits so exchanged." The objection has a plausible ring about it. I have already explained that the object is to prevent discrimination. But there is a dollar and cents value in extending to third parties the benefits exchanged in a trade agreement including the most-favored nation clause.

Belgian Agreement

In a book called "Reciprocity," William S. Culbertson enumerates many of these cash dividends. I have space only for an illustration from the agreement with Belgium. This had scarcely come into force before the Brussels Government concluded with France a reciprocal lowering of tariffs on automobiles and automobile parts below the rates established with the United States. Three months later Belgium did the same thing with Germany in a long list of manufactures, including tools, safety razors, typewriters, calculating machines, and electrical apparatus. Now American manufactures became automatically entitled to these benefits because Belgium was in most-favored nation treaty relation with the United States. A similar agreement between Belgium and Italy gave to the United States the benefit of lower Belgian rates on borax, silk and rayon fabrics, dies, and sheet iron for automobiles.

There are breaches between theory and practice, it is true, in American trade policy.

Not all third parties get the benefit of the trade agreements. One nation is excluded, namely, Germany. This is because Germany, the apostle of the preferential system of trade, actively discriminates against American commerce. Also, the United States is "forcing" trade to some extent in violation of Washington's injunction, and Secretary Hull's philosophy. I mean in subsidizing exports of wheat.

It is generally accepted, however, that the withholding of treaty benefits from a discriminator involves no violation of the most-favored nation clause. Not so united is opinion on the new subsidies. They obviously put American trade in a favored category vis-a-vis competitors. Cotton may soon be added to wheat as a subsidy commodity, and then we may hear from such countries as cotton-growing Brazil inquiring how such conduct can be reconciled with the free field and no favor theory.

American Car Wins In Fiery Meeting Of Stockholders

JERSEY CITY (AP) — Charges and denials of incompetence moved back and forth between stockholders and management of American Car & Foundry Co. at the annual meeting, but so far as the votes were concerned, the management won.

Charles J. Hardy, President, denied the management had shown "financial incompetence" in its handling of affairs, as was charged by Oscar B. Cintas, Cuban millionaire, former diplomat and once a representative for the company.

Around 125 shareholders attending the meeting heard a half-dozen minority holders led by Mr. Cintas and Arthur C. Flatto, New York ribbon manufacturer, criticise past policy.

Minority holders urged formation of a committee to represent them in the management.

"Go ahead and form a committee," said Mr. Hardy. But he refused a request of a critical stockholder that the management hand over names and addresses of all holders to the minority group to aid in forming such a body.

Tellers announced a majority of the company's stock had been voted for re-election of the management's slate of directors. The tellers said 383,216 votes had been cast out of 589,150 shares eligible to vote.

Mr. Hary refused to give out figures on the number of shares represented at the meeting when so asked by a minority holder, and as a result the A. C. F. critics left the meeting not knowing their voting strength.

Mr. Hardy said he looked for increased purchases of railroad cars. "I think there is going to be railroad buying," he said in discussing the business outlook. "I have every reason to expect a break in the jam."

Iran to Permit U. S. To Bid on Rail Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Iranian Railway Administration has advised American manufacturers of locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches of an opportunity to bid on new equipment.

A cable from the American Consulate at Teheran to the Commerce Department said Iran (Persia) plans to buy 150 freight locomotives, 22 diesel shunting engines, 1,866 freight cars and 120 passenger coaches.

Steel Operations Up 8½ Points To 50½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased 8½ points to 50½ per cent of mill capacity, thus further recovering from the early-July slump, according to the magazine Steel.

This 50½ per cent operations level is 4 points below the pre-holiday average, continues the report, but is well above the 32 per cent rate a year ago.

Buying Improves

"Steel buying has improved materially the past ten days," says the report, "in some instances exceeding the June weekly average. Miscellaneous consumers predominate such gains. Offsetting this upturn is the lag in automotive requirements, part of which is attributed to effects of the tool and die workers' strike. Major influence is the fact auto companies either have closed for the changeover to new models or are nearing final runs of current models and are tapering operations. However, some partsmakers have held up steel shipments because the labor situation has delayed preparatory work in 1940 model production.

"Motorcar assemblies rebounded as expected last week to 61,610 units, a gain of 18,826 but nearly 10,000 units below the total for the last week of June. Ford had the largest recovery, from 10,800 to 18,500, with General Motors rising from 13,775 to 18,425, Chrysler from 13,980 to 18,320 and all others from 4,229 to 6,365.

"Farm equipment builders in the Chicago area again are in production after recent shutdowns and will provide stronger support to steel demand. New small tractors appear likely to become an increasingly important part of agricultural machinery output in the near future," concluded the report.

Scrap Prices Up

Quickening in scrap markets and stronger prices lend support to expectations of further gains in steel demand and production. Higher scrap quotations are forecast shortly in some districts. The composite advanced 21 cents last week to $14.75 on an upturn at Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Except for a 7-point drop to 21 per cent, all steel making areas reported higher schedules last week. Gains included 8 points to 44 per cent at Pittsburgh, 5½ points to 50 at Chicago, 8 points to 40 in eastern Pennsylvania, 15 points to 53 at Youngstown, 17 points to 79 at Wheeling, 15½ points to 43 at Cleveland, 4½ points to 37 at Buffalo, 15 points to 80 at Birmingham, 8 points to 40 in New England, 14 points to 45 at St. Louis and 8 points to 64 at Detroit.

Corporations May File Month Later

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury gave corporations an extra month for filing their new capital stock tax returns.

Domestic corporations, which were supposed to report by July 31, were given until August 31. The deadline for foreign corporations was extended from August 29 to September 29.

The extension was granted because the recent tax law, permitting corporations to revise estimates of the value of their capital stock, delayed the preparation of blank forms upon which the returns must be made.

New Life Insurance In June Up 22 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life-insurance written in June was 22.1 per cent greater than in June, 1938, bringing the sales for the first six months of the year to a total 3.9 per cent higher than the like 1938 period, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported today.

The association's report, covering 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies, showed new business in June was $729,749,000, compared with $597,773,000 in June, 1938. New business in the first half of 1939 totaled $3,830,307,000 compared with $3,684,769,000 in the first half of 1938.

West Penn Power 4½ P. C. Preferred Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of 297,077 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of the West Penn Power Co., an affiliate of the American Water Works & Electric Co. is being offered today at $110 and accrued dividends from July 15, 1939, by a banking group headed by W. C. Langley & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and The First Boston Corporation.

The offering is subject to the prior right of holders of the company's 7 per cent and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock to exchange their stock on the basis of one share of the new preferred plus $8.37½ in cash for each share of the 7 per cent preferred and one share of the new stock plus $2.87½ for each share of 6 per cent preferred. The exchange offer will expire on July 20, 1939. The company will retire all share of its 7 per cent and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

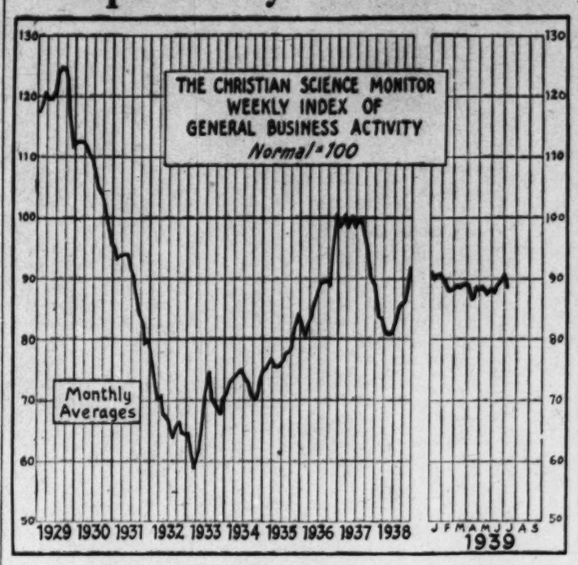
Giving effect to the completion of this financing and the retirement and redemption of all outstanding 7 per cent and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, the outstanding capitalization of the company will consist of $12,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, Series E, 5 per cent, due March 1, 1963; $27,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, Series I, 3½ per cent due January 1, 1966; 17,000,000 first mortgage bonds, Series J, 3¼ per cent due August 1, 1968; not in excess of $3,200,000 of promissory notes (1¾ per cent to 3½ per cent) to be issued in connection with this financing; 297,077 shares of 4½ per cent preferred stock, par value $100 per share, cumulative, and 2,775,000 shares of no par common stock.

Consolidated net income of West Pen Power and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1938, amounted to $5,511,604, after all charges including provisions for income taxes. During 1938, approximately 31 per cent of the company's operating revenue was derived from residential customers, 16 per cent from commercial customers, 44 per cent from industrial customers and 9 per cent from all other classes of customers.

Plans to Have the F. T. C. Probe the Silk Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Charles Gerlach (R) of Pennsylvania, asserting a few individuals had a strangle hold on the silk industry, announced he was drafting a resolution to finance an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission.

Decline in Business Activity Reported by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity decreased during the week ended July 8 to 88.4 (prel.) compared with 90.8 in the previous week and compares with 81.2 for the week ended July 9, 1938. During the week under review all three components of the index, carloadings, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City showed decreases.

During the week power production decreased 9.7 per cent compared with the preceding week and carloadings dropped 16 per cent against the week before. Of course, all business activity was affected by the July 4 holiday.

During the past week steel production recovered further from the early July slump, advancing 8½ points.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly, 0.01 per cent, during the week ended July 8, and are now 75.6 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The retail business during the past week was not affected much by the usually expected mid-summer lull. In fact, sales were estimated to be 5 to 11 per cent higher than in 1938.

There was an increase in motor-car assemblies during the week, production increasing 18,826 units to a total of 61,610.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 8* 1939	July 1. 1939	July 9 1938
Combined index	88.4	90.8	81.2
Bk debits outside NYC	87.6	88.3	79.9
Elec Power production	93.8	97.7	86.7
Misc carloadings	78.1	79.4	71.4

*Preliminary

FDIC Warns That It May Have To Raise Assessment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation warned Congress that unless it gets new powers to prevent dissipation of bank capital it will have to increase eventually its present one-twelfth of 1 per cent assessment on deposits of insured banks.

The corporation, which guarantees deposits up to $5,000 per depositor in 13,661 banks, said in its annual report:

"The corporation believes that provision will have to be made for assumption of losses in excess of the present rate of assessment, unless deposit insurance is accompanied by supervisory action to prevent the dissipation of bank capital through excessive dividends without provision for losses, and by provision for relieving the banks of the necessity, to which they have been subjected in the past because of heavy withdrawals and inadequate rediscount facilities, of liquidating assets at sacrifice values during periods of crisis.

Last year, the corporation said, 74 insured banks failed or were merged with sound banks to prevent failures, and 99.95 per cent of the 201,437 deposits of the closed banks were paid off in full. Total payments amounted to $30,465,000.

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July 17, 1939

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Transportation Is Put on Must List By House Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP) — House leaders have added general transportation legislation—already approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee—to the list of measures they hope to push through before adjournment.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, the Democratic leader, said the House probably would start debate on the big bill next Thursday. It should be approved in not more than three days, he predicted.

But sponsors were rather pessimistic over the changes for final Congressional approval of transportation legislation before Congress quits.

They pointed out that although the committee's bill and a bulky measure already approved in the Senate include the same general subjects the Senate measure would attempt to codify the entire Interstate Commerce Act. The House draft only amends the law.

Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California of the Interstate Commerce Committee said that, other than codification, the House bill differs materially from the Senate legislation on only these three points:

1. It repeals the land grant statutes under which railroads claim they lose $7,000,000 annually in revenue.

2. It authorizes the RFC to make certain loans to railroads when private financing is lacking.

3. It provides that railroads pay a share of the cost of reconstructing bridges over navigable rivers equal to the direct benefits they derive, with the Government to pay the rest. Railroads now foot the entire bill.

The House bill, which Mr. Lea said the committee approved by a vote of 20 to 1, coincided with railroad demands that the Government regulate alike all forms of transportation. It would bring water transportation, with certain exceptions, under the control of the ICC with railroads and motor carriers. Air traffic is under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Other major provisions of the Lea bill:

1. The ICC would be directed to look into Congressional complaints of discrimination in southern regional freight rates and make any corrections it might find necessary in rate schedules.

2. The ICC would have authority to fix both maximum and minimum rates for rail and water common carriers and to establish differentials between the two types.

3. Railroads, rather than the ICC, would have the right to initiate pooling and consolidation arrangements.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	35¼	37¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	17	18½
Bank of New York (14)	415	425
Bankers Trust (2)	53½	55½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	72¾	77¾
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	99	102
Chase National (1.40)	32⅝	34¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (4)	47½	49½
Commercial (8)	168	174
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13½	15
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	58½	59½
Empire Trust (.60)	12	13½
First National (Boston) (2)	43½	45½
First National (100)	1805	1845
Guaranty Trust (12)	266	271
Irving Trust (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Trust (2)	29¼	31¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	25½	27
New York Trust (5)	111½	114½
Public (12)	29¾	31¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4	8

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	107	111
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	48	50
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31¼	33¼
American Equitable (1.20) xd	20¾	22¼
American Insurance Newark (1½a)	41¾	43½
American Reinsurance (1.60)	41¼	43¼
American Reserve (1½)	25¾	27¼
American Surety (2½)	50¾	52¾
Automobile (1a)	35¼	37¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Carolina (1.30)	28½	30
City of New York (1.20)	24	25½
Connecticut General Life (.80)	28½	30
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31¼	33¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	126	130
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10¾
Frank Fire (1a)	29¾	31¾
General Reinsurance (1a)	42	44¼
Georgia Home (1a)	29¼	31¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	39¼	41¼
Globe & Republic (.60)	10½	12
Globe & Rutgers	19	21¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	27	28½
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Hartford Fire (2)	78	81
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Homestead (1)	18¾	20¼
Knickerbocker (.60) xd	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	2⅞	4
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	58	60
Merc Ins Pr	3	4½
National Fire (2)	60¾	62¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48
New York Fire (1)	15¾	17¼
North Eastern Insurance	5	6
North River (1)	25½	27½
Phoenix (2a)	77½	81½
Prov Washington (1)	34¼	36¼
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26½	28
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4½
St Paul Fire (8)	226	232
Springfield (4½a)	121	124
Sun Life (15)	380	430
Travelers (16)	467	477
U S Fid & G (1)	21¼	22¾
U S Fire (2)	51¼	53¾
Westchester (1.20a)	34¼	36¼

aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
July	.65⅝	.66	.65¼	.66	.66
Sept.	.66⅜	.66⅝	.66	.66½	.66⅜
Dec.	.67¾	.68	.67½	.67⅞	.68
Corn					
July	.43¼	.44⅛	.43⅛	.44⅛	.44
Sept.	.44⅜	.45⅜	.44⅜	.45⅜	.45⅛
Dec.	.45½	.46¼	.45½	.46⅛	.46
Oats					
July	.27⅜	.27⅝	.27¼	.27⅝	.27⅛
Sept.	.27¼	.27⅜	.27¼	.27⅝	.27⅛
Dec.	.28⅛	.28¾	.28⅛	.28¾	.28¾
Rye					
July	.39½	.39½	.39½	.39½	.39¾
Sept.	.40¾	.41⅛	.40⅝	.41⅛	.41⅜
Dec.	.43¾	.44⅛	.43½	.44⅛	.44⅛

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.43	11.60	11.42	11.60	11.37
Dec.	11.75	11.92	11.74	11.92	11.65
March	12.08	12.22	12.07	12.22	11.95

United Corp. Net

NEW YORK—United Corp., (Delaware), an investing concern, reported net income for the June quarter of $2,093,735, or two cents a common share, compared with $1,914,304, or less than one cent a share, in the like 1938 quarter.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	110.16	110.15	110.16
5 3¼s '56-46	115.20	115.18	115.18
1 3¼s '49-46	111.29	111.29	111.29
2 4¼s '52-47	121.21	121.21	121.21
1 2¾s '51-48	109.10	109.10	109.10
11 2¾s '54-51	108.21	108.20	108.21
1 3s '55-51	111.29	111.29	111.29
205 2¼s '60-55	109.14	109.10	109.14
25 2¼s '62-58	107.16	107.16	107.16
402 2¼s '65-60	107.14	107.13	107.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-44	109.22	109.22	109.22

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	100.2	100.2	100.2
1 3s '52-44	108.24	108.24	108.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77¼	77¼	77¼
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27	26¾	27
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110	110½
71 Am&For P 5s 2030	62	61½	62
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Am Int 5½s'49	102	102	102
4 Am T&T 5½s'43	110 19-32	110	19-32
2 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	110¼	110	110¼
6 AnacondaCop4½s'54	107	107	107
2 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100½	100⅝
7 Arm Del 4s '55	100⅛	100¼	100¼
6 At&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	109¾
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	64½	64½	64½
7 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	20	19⅜	20
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	56½	56½	56½
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
9 B&O 5s '96 P ct	17¾	17½	17¾
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11	11
13 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	54	53½	53¾
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	47	47	47
3 B&O S W 5s '50	38½	38½	38½
3 B&O T C 4s '59	42½	42½	42½
1 Bang & Aroo con 4s '51	85	85	85
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	84	84	84
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
27 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104¾
28 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101½	101⅜	101½
2 Bost&Me 4¼s' 61	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Bost&Me 5s '55	35	34⅞	35
1 Bkly Edis 2¼s '66	110	110	110
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	77	77
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32	31¾	32
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	102	101¾	102
6 Can Nat 5 s69 Jly	117	117	117
3 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	119¼	119¼	119¼
34 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116	115¾	116
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¾	116½	116½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	86	86	86
9 Can Pac 4s perp	73	73	73
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	90	90	90
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32½	32½	32½
1 Cen NYPon 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¼	47¾	48¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	124¾	124¾	124¾
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	99½	99½
21 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99¾	99¾
19 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 9	95¾	94¾	95¼
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 CB&Q 4s '49	104	104	104
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
41 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	16½	17¼
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19½	19¼	19½
56 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	21¾	21¾	22
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22¼	22	22
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13½	13½	13½
23 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3¼	3	3¼
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
15 CRI&P 4s '88	12½	11¾	11¾
2 CRI&P 4s '88 reg	10	10	10
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
6 CR&W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
9 Childs Co 5s '43	71¾	71	71
1 CinnGas&El 3¼s '66	110½	110½	110½
26 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¾	49¼	49¾
1 CCC&StLWVa4s'40	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	107¾	107¾
1 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	76½	76½	76½
1 Col Fuel 5s '70	50	50	50
3 Col&So 4½s '80	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Colmbia G5s '52May	103	103	103
8 Colmbia G&as 42May	103	103	103
8 ColmbiaG5s 1961	102¾	102½	102½
20 ComwEd cv 2¾s '58	119¾	118½	119¼
1 Conn Riv Pow3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	108¾	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
53 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	105½	105¼	105½
15 Son Rys 4s '54	10	10	10
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¼	110	110¼
9 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108	108¾
3 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	29½	29	29½
3 Cuba RR 5½s '46	36	36	36
12 Cuba RR 5s '52	33	33	33
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57½	56¾	57½
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
20 D & R G West 5s '78	6	5¾	5¾
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	111¼	111¼
12 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110	110¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	113	113	113
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
10 DulMissabe&I3½s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	88	88	88
6 ElecAutoLcv4s'52	108	108	108
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	8⅞	9¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	42½	42½	42½
19 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16	15½	16
1 Erie L & T 1st 6s '52	103	103	103
8 Fla E Coast 5s '74	8	8	8
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	39	39	39
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103½	103½
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	62¾	63
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¼	104½	104¾
8 Goodrich 6s 45	103 5-32	103	103 5-32
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	83½	83½	83½
47 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	98⅞	97⅞	98⅛
6 Gt Nor 4s'46	89	89	89
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	50	50	50
5 Hocky V 4½s'59	120½	120½	120½
20 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Hudson&Manh 5s'57	49	48¾	49
11 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¼	14	14¼
6 Ill Bel Tel 3¼s'70	110½	110½	110½
1 Ill Cen 4s'51	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	89¼	89¼	89¼
30 Ill Cen 4s '66	48	47	48
2 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	66	66	66
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50	49¾	50
76 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'53	45½	45	45½
10 Inland St 3¼s'61	108	108	108
1 Interb R Tr 5½'32	62	61¾	61½
4 Interb R Tr 5s'32 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	33	33	33½
3 InterbRTr rfg5s66	63¼	63	63¼
6 Int Gt Nor 6s 52	2	2	2
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 Int Paper 6s 55	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	62¾	62¾	62¾
20 Int T&T 5s 55	65½	65	65½
3 K C South 5s 50	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Kresge Found4s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Krerge Found 3½s 47	104¾	104¼	104¾
6 Lac Gas 6s 42A	49½	49	49¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	56	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	87¾	87½	87½
3 Lac Gas 5s 39	88	88	88
8 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	26¼	26½	26½
1 Leh C&N 4½s54A	55	55	55
3 Leh Val Equip5s54	44¼	44	44¼
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
10 Ligget & M 7s 44	129	128¾	128¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	119½	119½	119½
1 Low's 3¾s 6 '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	87	87
10 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94½	94½	94½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Lou & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
10 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	72	72	72
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	71	71	71
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	48	48	48
1 ManatiSug 4s '57	29½	29½	29½
85 Manhat Ry 4s '90	62¾	61¾	62½
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	60	58¾	60
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	8	8
3 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
8 Mo Pac 5s '50	66⅝	66	66
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	21½	21¼	21½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	20¼	20¼	20¼
21 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30	29¾	30
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18½	18½	18½
10 Mo Pac ev 5½s '49	2¼	2	2
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	16	15¾	16
11 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16½	15¾	16½
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16½	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
34 Mob & Ob 5s 38	31½	29¾	31½
27 Mob & Ohio 4s '77	29	27	29
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109½	109½	109½
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106¼	106½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
3 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	41	41	41
2 Nassau El 4s 51	42	41¾	41¾
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 at Dist Prod 3½s 49	104¾	104¼	104¼
12 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103
8 New Kng T&T5s52	127½	127½	127½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s52A	105½	105½	105½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s52	56¼	56¼	56¼
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	53¾	54¾
45 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	47½	48¼
5 NYC 3¾s 46	74¾	74¾	74¾
9 NYC cn 4s 98	59	58½	59
2 NYCh&StL 4s 41	61	60	61
1 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	80	80	80
15 NYC cv 3¾s 52	59¼	58½	59¼
23 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	50	47¾	50
NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	59	58	59
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	50	49½	50
12 NY Edis 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
6 YC M) Can 3½s '98	61¼	61	61
13NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¼	13	13¼
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¼	13	13¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	11½	11½	11½
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY O &W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Nag Falls P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
5 Nag Sh cv 5½s '50	100½	100½	99½
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¾	105½	105⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
52 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¼	55¼	56⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48½	48½	48½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¼	44¼	45¼
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	69	68¾	69
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	41¾	42¾
22 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109½	109½	109½
1 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¾	75¾	76¾
5 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112⅜	112⅜
6 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	52	51	52
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	89¼	89	89¼
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	104	104	104
2 Pen Co 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Pen Ok&Del 4½s '77	99½	99½	99¼
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104⅞	105
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119½	119½	119½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	100
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	86	86
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88¾	89
17 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84	83¾	84
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	63½	62	62½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	57½	56	57½
13 Pere Marq 4s '56	54½	54⅜	54½
51 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
57 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
24 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
16 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 PCC & SL 5s '70A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17 PCC & St L 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s '60 C	30½	30	30
35 Port Gen E 4½s '60	77¼	76¾	77¼
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	26	26	26
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	26	26	26
70 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15	14	14½
5 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	73	73	73
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	72½	72½	72½
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56 xw	102	102	102
8 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Remgtn Stl 4½s'51	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 RI Ark&La4½s'34	9	9	9
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	106½	106½	106½
5 StLIM&S4½sG '33	59	59	59
9 St L S F 5s '50 B	9	9	9
8 St L S F 4½s '78	9	8¼	9
10 StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	8½	8¼	8½
34 St L S F 4s '50 A	9	8¼	8½
16 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10¾	10¼	10¼
5 StP&KC Sh L4½s'41	6	6	6
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	51½	50¾	51½
6 San An Pub Svc 4s '63	106½	106¼	106½
13 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
23 Seab AL cn 6s '45	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5½	5¾
5 Sea AL 4s'50 ct	10	9½	10
21 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4	4	4
19 Shell Un 3½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	99½	99½
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93	92¾	93
4 Sou Pac 4½s'68	45½	45	45½
25 Sou Pac 4½s'81	44¾	44	44¾
42 So Pac 4½s'69	45	43¾	45
3 So Pac rfg 4s'55	63	63	63
4 So Pac cit 4s'49	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 So Pac 3¾s'46	58	57½	58
11 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
22 South Ry 4½s'56	75	74¼	75
3 South Ry gen 6s'56	71	71	71
48 South Ry gen 4s'56	55½	54¾	55½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Spokane Int 5s'55	21	21	21
8 Stand Oil N J 5s'46	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	106	105⅞	105
11 Studebaker cv 6s 45	88½	88¼	88½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77B	86½	86½	86½
33 Third Ave rj 5s'60	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Tide Wat Oil 5½s'52	105 1-32	105	1-32
2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107	107	107
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
4 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
23 Unit Drug 5s '53	79½	79½	79½
18 US Steel 3¼s'48	106¼	106	106¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Util P&L 5s '59	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Va&SW cn 5s '58	58½	58½	58½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7	7	7
5 W

Argentina Knits Closer Bonds In Paraguayan Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Advantage was taken of the visit-in-transit paid to this city by Gen. José Felix Estigarribia not only to give an enthusiastic welcome to the President-elect of Paraguay but also to complete six treaties which promise to reinforce the friendship and expand Paraguay's cultural and economic relations with Argentina. The General was on his way to Asuncion, to assume power, after serving as Paraguayan Minister in Washington, where he contracted a $2,500,000 loan to support his economic program for Paraguayan recovery. He had previously been given a cordial reception in Brazil and Uraguay, while Bolivia has also extended him an invitation to visit La Paz.

Paraguay's President-elect was received and feted in Buenos Aires as a popular hero. There was a tumultuous public reception and a round of official banquets and ceremonies. Only three years previously the general had sought exile there. That was when the "victor of the Chaco," after imprisonment, had been deported by the Franco revolutionary regime. On this occasion he was the guest of the nation.

Session of Congress

The Argentina program included a special session of Congress with speeches of welcome. President Ortiz accompanied General Estigarribia on a visit to the Military Congress. There was a gala performance at the Colon Theater; a banquet at the Argentine-Paraguayan Chamber of Commerce; and a welcome at the Paraguay School. The principal streets and plazas were bedecked with flags of the two countries and colors, while there was a blaze of illumination by night. The visit was extended to enable full expression of Argentine hospitality.

On the eve of his departure up the river on an Argentine gunboat the President-elect attended the treaty signature ceremony which was performed by Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo and Paraguayan Minister Higinio Arbo. There were six treaties in all, the most important of which settles the old question of the boundaries.

The boundary agreement is really a complement to the arbitration award of President Hayes of the United States in 1878, which fixed the Pilcomayo River frontiers of the two countries. The variation of the course of this river has been a handicap to correct definition. The new treaty fixes a course for the river and establishes a mixed commission which will mark a definite boundary line.

Argentine business is pleased with the establishment of an Asuncion branch of the Bank of the Nation which is provided in another of the treaties. The Argentine Congress passed a law allowing for this, with the approval of Paraguay. The treaty states the capital of the branch bank at 7,000,000 Argentine pesos.

Exchange Agreements

The remaining four agreements grant facilities for the transportation of Paraguay-bound immigrants through Argentine territory, increase the fruit trade and other frontier commerce, promote the interchange of professors, journalists and students, and deal with artistic and industrial exhibitions.

The President-elect attaches much importance to the increased transit facilities for immigrants. He told newspaper representatives in Buenos Aires that he would aim to foster immigration of the right kind to intensify Paraguayan agricultural production. He mentioned that he had already been assured of American financial assistance for the modern road which he proposed to build from Asuncion direct to and through the principal farming regions.

While in Buenos Aires he conferred with the Bolivian Foreign Minister, Dr. Ostria Gutierrez, who was visiting Argentina at that time. There a friendly exchange of views regarding the promotion of cultural and commercial relations to cement the post-Chaco political peace.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (auspices Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1160 Georgia Street, 8:15 p. m., July 27. Radiocast Station CJOR, 600 kilocycles.

United States

Alaska

Ketchikan: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., August 21.

California

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., July 24.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Municipal Open Air Band Shell, 8 p. m., July 24.
Miami (auspices Churches of Greater Miami Area): Bayfront Park, 8 p. m., July 25.
Tampa: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., July 23.
West Palm Beach: City Park, 8:15 p. m., July 28.

Massachusetts

Ipswich: Methodist Episcopal Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., July 23.

Arizona Plates Stress Grand Canyon Locale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—By means of its 1940 motor vehicle license plates, Arizona hopes to convince at least a few people that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is not in Colorado, but in Arizona. The plates just ordered by the Highway Department will have blue letters on a white background, with these words below: Grand Canyon State.

Latin-American Glossary: Democracy an Importation

Current debates in the United States over the proposal to lend more money to Latin-American countries as a means of combatting Fascist penetration highlights Latin-American politics.

So different is the political tradition and mentality in Hispanic Latin America from that of English-speaking North America that confusion frequently arises and operates against the correct mutual understanding of Inter-American news. In the series of notes, of which the following is the fifth, a North American observer thoroughly steeped in the Hispanic political mood and process, interprets the Latin American scene as an aid to understanding Pan-American relationships.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Like Fascism, Communism, and Socialism, Democracy in Latin America is an imported political philosophy, coming, more than a century ago, from France, Britain, and the United States. Like subsequent isms, it was seized for and with a specific purpose—that of providing the creole dissidents with a philosophic and idealistic foundation for their wars of freedom against Spain and Portugal. The meaning of Democracy was intellectually apprehended by a small select group, and the same is true of its later rivals, Fascism and Communism.

But Democracy found little room in Latin-American soil for its roots, and it found no plants on which it might become grafted. Its exotic nature and the fact that it was borrowed for a specific purpose which had little relation to internal political problems, must be referred to again, and the evidence lies precisely in the status of Democracy in Latin America today. Democracy served to rally opinion against the rulers across the sea, but it was followed immediately by the appearance of nondemocratic institutions, such as the military caudillo.

Democratic ideas and institutions, in truth, are putting out roots, and the number of persons sincerely devoted to Democracy's cause is increasing; but, if in many Latin-American nations at the present time praise for Democracy can be heard, these eulogies of the system are inspired and motivated by external factors. It is against Fascism and Communism rather than for the establishment of democratic institutions, that Democracy is supposed to be coming to its own again.

So the democratic ideal is appealed to, not as the outgrowth of internal social, political, and economic evolution, but as a foil to newer outside enemies or forces. In some nations, the revival of interest in Democracy has a very simple explanation. Almost all Latin Americans are against Communism. Most Latin-American Governments tend toward Fascism. Thus for the outs the only alternative is to cry Democracy as a way in.

Communism

Communism, in turn, is the ideal of a few sincere thinkers and workers, though of only a very few. As is the case with Democracy, it has little or nothing on which to feed and grow in Latin-American soil. The one great argument of the Communists in Latin America has been imperialism.

This is practically the only manifestation of capitalism in nations which are primarily agricultural and where the masses are illiterate. Since North American imperialism was meant, and since that imperialism has been weakened by the depression and the Good Neighbor policy, the only theoretically realistic grounds for Communism have been swept away, to leave an artificial and fictitious Communism which serves useful purposes. Outs become Communists to get in.

This artificial and unsubstantial Communism, however, provides Latin-American governments of Fascist tendency with all the arguments they need for the frank and open use of force, for "states of war and of siege," for exile and imprisonment, for dissolving parliaments, and for resorting to extra-constitutional powers. Its existence justifies the strengthening of the censorship, for inhuman espionage and for a host of activities which the ins believe will keep them in.

With the short-wave radio, Communism becomes, however, a possible reality. Broadcasts from Russia in Portuguese and Spanish describing conditions in the Latin-American countries, which are actually bad, with the solutions for those conditions, which have been tried in Russia and "found eminently successful," may develop among the masses of "economic outs" a sympathy for Communism which now does not actually exist except in limited circles.

Imperialism

Imperialism is another external force which has been used, in the absence of local rallying forces, to justify action and much complaint. It refers to capitalist action which has little defense, as well as to capitalist action which arises out of local incapacity to do what the foreign entrepreneur can do and finance. Anti-imperialism is, then, an expression of local inferiority complexes which become translated into nationalist policies against all foreign concerns.

Quezon Addresses Philippine Peasants

MANILA (AP) — The National Commission of Peasants, claiming a membership of 300,000 tenant farmers and field workers throughout the Philippines, was organized July 16 at a meeting at Cavanatuan, Nueva Ecija Province.

President Quezon addressed the gathering, estimated by officials at 50,000.

During the meeting leaflets from an unidentified source were distributed. They branded the Commission a political agency aimed at the re-election of President Quezon. The Commission leaders include three ex-convicts, all of whom were pardoned by President Quezon.

Commission leaders expressed the opinion the new Philippine tenancy laws give the tenants the right to defy the landowners. They told the workers to get their share of the crops, on a 50-50 basis even they may owe money to the landowners. They proclaimed the movement the beginning of a campaign under which the tenants eventually will own the land.

President Quezon told the men, however, there was a limit to their rights under the tenancy law. He said the landlords could legally evict tenants who fail properly to cultivate the soil and produce good crops.

Co-operation Is Urged For Highway Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Co-operation of highway experts, public and press was cited as an important step in the right direction toward a solution of motor travel problems in the State and nation by Wilbur Smith, South Carolina highway department engineer, as he paused here en route to Columbia from Raleigh, N. C., where the attended the "Newspaper Seminar for Safety."

The three-day conclave which brought traffic experts and the working press together in a series of lecture-discussions covering all phases of street-highway planning and construction, motor traffic safety and efficiency, and similar related subjects, was pronounced a "big success" by Mr. Smith and his companion, Capt. Fleming Mason of the State Highway Patrol.

Second Quarter Better For Eastern Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Eastern Air Lines earned approximately 56 cents a share and showed continued improvement in cash position during the first quarter of 1939, according to a copy of the quarterly report received at Eastern Air Lines offices here from Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager.

"The ratio of improvement demonstrated during the first quarter of 1939 continues into the second quarter," Captain Rickenbacker said. "This indicates a greater use of air transportation from year to year.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 6, 20, Sept. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WIXAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter, WIXAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), Aug. 6; Sept. 3.
7:30 p. m., WIXAL, 6.04mc, WIXAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 6 and 20.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on July 23, WMCA, Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 25.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 6, Sept. 3.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 23, Aug. 13, Sept. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on July 30, Aug. 20.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on July 30; Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 17.

General Classified

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Faith Stafford Brewster, Mass.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BIG CEDAR POINT, Lake Simcoe, Ont.—For August, lake-front cottage, 8 rooms furnished; electricity; nice beach. Miss E. Lazenby, 34 Heydon Park Rd., Toronto. Ph. Lake 2146 evenings.

CORSETIERES

30% OFF on corselettes, brassieres and underwear during July and August. MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Rm. 13. Phone 1067-W, Manchester, N. H.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern camp at Great Pond, Kingston, N. H. For particulars write or telephone Frank Kirschner, 10 Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

7-ROOM Dutch colonial house in Waltham, Mass.; 2-car garage, 1 acre land; rent $48.00 month. Tel. Wal. 3847 evenings.

PAYING GUESTS

CHATEAU RIVIERA, Coboconk, Ont.—Now peacefully quiet, cool, comfortable, overlooking water and village; good fishing; rates $12.50 per week up. Highway 38. BEATRICE PHILLIPS, hostess-owner.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. R. F. Johnson, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

TORONTO, ONT.—Bright, cheerful home in suburbs; large grounds; special advantages; motor service. R. van der Voort, 609 Temple Building.

GRAND VIEW HOME, Vergennes, Vermont—Unsurpassed mountain view; home cooking; low rates; near swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain.

ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y., 107 40th Road—Accessible World's Fair, two rooms, each with private bath; "private home." Tel. during day Penn. 6-2902, N. Y. C.; NAYLOR.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137 (Apt. 62)—Core single, running water, lavatory; homelike atmosphere, elevator, telephone; all transportations; reasonable.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Bed sitting room in first-class apartment, kitchen privileges. 1474 Fort St. Wilbank 4366.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 24, single, university graduate, journalistic, secretarial, academic training, business and travel experience, desires position. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 84-74 169 St. Republic 9-4792—Cool, comfortable, private home; conveniences; 7-min. drive to Fair, near bus and subways, 30 min. to Times Sq.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Two rooms, double, well furnished, $1.50 per person. BANASK, 69-04 51 Road. Phone HA. 9-3776. Write or phone reservations.

WANTED TO BUY

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1, assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-61, Mass.

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DIAL 9810 OR 9129
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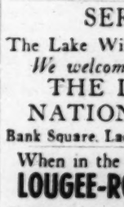
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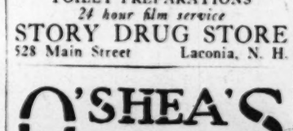

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Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

CALGARY

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-3051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
232 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Make "The Bay" your Shopping Center
Every Service and Convenience

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22636

Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

Hudson's Bay Company
The "BAY" extends an invitation to you to do your summer shopping in its spacious air-conditioned building. Come to the BAY and make shopping a real pleasure.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
WEAR
"SMILE" HATS
SHIRTS—TIES—SOCKS
TOM CAMPBELL'S
SMILE HAT SHOP
10124 JASPER AVENUE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

Moore's Beauty Shoppe
For the Permanent which is quicker, closer to the head, and more comfortable.
The Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Phone 501045 267 Kelvin St.

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Visit Robinson's
Department of 1000 Gifts
Famous for its fine selection of open stock china and glassware as well as mecca for china gifts from countries the world over.

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists

Tek
The most TOOTH-LUSH BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
226-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1179

Visitors to Canada will enjoy shopping for
CHINA and LINENS
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles Ogilvy
Limited
Fashionable Apparel
Fine Irish Linens
Rideau St., Ottawa Phone 6-0086

Hardware for the Home
Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgewood
Coalport, Royal Crown
Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

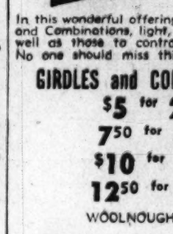
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLNOUGH SHOP
offers
Factory Clearance
FLEXEES



It Pays

In this wonderful offering there are Girdles and Combinations, light, cool garments, as well as those to control heavier figures. No one should miss this opportunity.
GIRDLES and COMBINATIONS
$5 for 2.98
7.50 for 3.98
$10 for 5.98
12.50 for 6.25
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 BLOOR W.

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere
14 STORES

Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY!
is a good word to describe the service because Thrifty housewives everywhere find it helpful and reasonable. All flatwork including handkerchiefs is finished and remainder returned damp.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151
YOU CAN DEPEND ON
GIBSONS
CLEANERS LTD.
CLEANERS and DYERS
OF GARMENTS—CURTAINS—DRAPES—RUGS—UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
1315 DAVENPORT ROAD ME. 3591
A Distinctive Service

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryCleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

WINDSOR

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

W. H. McCREERY
Jewelers and China Importers
246 OUELLETTE AVE.

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish Your Home at
Baum & Brody
LIMITED
Chatham at Perry Street

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

Dechaux
"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING"
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FLORA TEMPLE 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
COLD STORAGE
12 Months' Insurance
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you. DE 0831

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

MONTREAL (Continued)

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew
& COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
Also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shiriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

R. H. *Williams* & SONS LIMITED
For QUALITY and VALUE
"Make our Store your Rendezvous"
During Exhibition Week
Hamilton Street and 11th Avenue

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD. CIT. 1662-3, 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4. Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers) Decease cancels Mortgage.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
28 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2197
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

NORTH DEVON COAST — Cottage to let, September 9th to 30th: sleep six; electric light, central heating, bath, telephone; garage, beach hut; nine guineas weekly. £25 entire period. MISS MACKINTOSH, 101 Eaton Square, London, S. W. 1.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. E. GARNETT
21 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

KNITWEAR

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN Industries, 11 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1.—Cardigans, Sweaters, Suits, Shawls, etc.; all weights guaranteed hand knit by crofters: Shetland, Harris and Scotch hand-woven tweeds, rugs, yarns, at moderate prices; costumes, skirts made to order. Phone Sloane 7034.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1869
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 142 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.S.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect, basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WESTern 4935

LONDON—Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Double rooms 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

POST VACANT

FIRM of radio manufacturers of international standing requires university-trained engineer for London office; age 25-35; sound knowledge of radio receiver design essential, with ability to prepare detailed reports on apparatus; applicants should state qualifications, past experience, any articles published, and indicate salary. Box W-1413, BCM/CSM, London.

WINDERMERE — Intelligent young mother's help wanted; live as family, share work small modern house; girl 6, attending school; boy 4. Box W-1407, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks post London. Adaptable, domesticated; needlework; shorthand typewriting. Highest references. Box W-1233, BCM/CSM London.

REPRESENTATIVE, 18 years' experience selling to Hardware, Paint, Department Stores and Builders' Merchants, desires to pioneer new product, or represent established manufacturer in Britain. Excellent standing and references. Salary, commission, and expenses. Box W-1398, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING

H. BOULT & SON, Commercial and General Printers. Phone BATT: 6197. 362, York Rd., Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

ROOMS TO LET

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
LONDON—Furnished rooms (divans, c. h. w., gas or coal fires) attractive quiet house near Kensington Gardens, easy reach Christian Science churches. Moderate terms. Meals optional. TEL. BAY 3039

LONDON — Comfortably furnished service rooms very central; from 22/6 weekly; breakfasts optional. 49 York St., Baker St., W. 1. PAD 6138. (Close to Christian Science church)

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan-rooms; concealed hot and cold water; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house. ECCLES. Tel. MAI. 2634

LONDON—Comfortably furnished quiet rooms, single and double, near Kensington Gardens; some meals offered. Misses Evans & Livesay, 34a Cranleigh Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON—3 bed sitting-rooms; meals arranged. Tel. MAI. 7014. 121, Goldhurst Terrace, N. W. 6.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 35, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8—Charming service rooms, concealed H. and C., large cupboards; from 35/- with breakfast; dining room, full service; garden; perfect quiet; near Christian Science church. Tel. Western 9244.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON—Charming suites and bed sitting-rooms; South Kensington; good food, spotless cleanliness; central; quiet. Box W-1416, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORING

23 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 97, Oxford St., (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 4180

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LONDON—Miss Hope Webb, 5 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W. 8, tel. Western 4039, has small classes for pupils requiring individual attention or examination help.

TO LET

MAYFAIR—Best position; unique idea—your office and flat combined; save time and money; furnished or unfurnished from £210 to £525 p. a. inclusive. 4 Queen St., London, W. 1. (off Curzon St.).

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON
London's Premier Residential Suburb
HAWES & CO.
Facing Wimbledon Station
PHONE 1000

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12-45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
of Reliable Quality with personal service from
FLORENCE CRITTEN
80, MADDOX STREET, LONDON, W. 1
TEL. MAYFAIR 2440
Suggestions for remodelling Furs a Speciality. Cold storage. Tailor mades to order and ready to wear

ARTHURS STORES
(DAVIES & COURT, LTD.)
58, Westbourne Grove, W. 2
Telephones: BAYswater 2424-2425
High-Class Grocers and Provision Dealers
Purveyors of Finest Quality English, Scotch and Colonial Meats

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS and RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL and LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E.C.2.
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
69 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6835
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

Monitor Readers at Notting Hill Gate can get

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS
from
E. YOUNG
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
4, Campden St., Kensington, W. 8

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
SILverthorn 3634

Painter and Decorator
ESTIMATES FREE
F. PRICE
76, Bravington Road, London, W. 9
Telephone: LADbroke 0631

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warner's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster.

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8 Station Parade Snaresbrook	Tel. Wanstead	4180
169 High Road Woodford Green	Tel. BUCkhurst	0134
36 Broadway Woodford Green	Tel. BUCkhurst	0033

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, etc.
VERA COOKE
16, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood

Williamsons
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Famous for Food Stores for HALF a CENTURY
HOUSE OF QUALITY
Many Branches in LONDON and on the SOUTH COAST
Enquiries to—14 Westow Hill, S.E.19
Phone: GIPSY HILL 0151 (3 Lines)

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1185

MAXIM Electrical CO.
Wiring, Fittings, Radio
463 Norwood Road S. E. 27
PHONE GYPSY HILL 2391

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

ADLARDS MOTORS LTD.
Buy Your Car Where You Can Obtain Service
DAY AND NIGHT REPAIRS
RESTAURANT
3, Keswick Road, Putney
Phone PUTNEY 2333-4-5
AND AT
51-57, Upper Richmond Road Putney 1202

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

Dixon's Garages
of
131, West Hill, Putney, S. W. 15, and 39/41 Wimbledon Park Rd., Southfields, S. W. 18
'Phone PUT: 0396-7
Are there to SERVICE your CAR
Try Them

LONDON S.W.--Streatham

R. W. SMALE
Builder and Decorator
13 Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16

LONDON S.W.--Wimbledon

The oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure milk delivered twice daily.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of Underwear
SWITZER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Leverett & Frye Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
43 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
92 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
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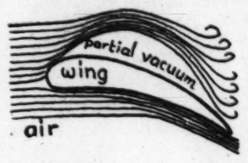
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

What Holds an Airplane in the Air?

We need only recall how a youngster will run with a kite during a lull in the breeze to realize that the lifting power of air is the same whether the air is moving relative to a stationary object or the object is moving relative to comparatively still air.

As the airplane moves rapidly



forward, pulled by its propeller, the air pushes up against the lower side of the slightly up-tilted airplane wings. Engineers tell us, however, that this push-up or lift accounts for but one third of the lifting power that holds an airplane in flight. The explanation of the other two thirds is not quite so simple.

The forward or leading edge of the wing is thickened, and the whole wing is curved in such a way as to tend to deflect the onrushing wind sharply upward. At the speed with which the plane hurtles through the air, the wind stream cannot bend down again quickly enough to touch the upper surface of the wing; and, as a consequence, a partial vacuum is created above the wing.

Now, at the earth's surface we are at the bottom of an enormous sea of air, and this air or atmosphere exerts a pressure at sea level of about 15 pounds per square inch. This atmospheric pressure is equal in all directions, pressing upward as well as downward and sideward. This may be demonstrated by laying a sheet of paper over a tumbler that is full of water, and then inverting the tumbler carefully, holding the paper in place with your hand. The water will not spill out even after the hand under the paper is removed, because the atmospheric pressure against the paper holds the water prisoner.

As soon as the pressure above the wing is decreased, as by the partial vacuum that is formed by the deflected air current, the atmospheric pressure below the wing tries to push the wing up into the space left by the vacuum, and this is thought to account for two thirds of the lifting power that holds the airplane aloft.
—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

A Lovelorn Inventor

Of the many and varied motives which have moved men to invent, few have been more unusual, or more charged with the element of humor, than that which inspired William Lee, an obscure English curate, to devise the stocking frame.

Shortly after his graduation from St. John's College in 1583, Lee became Curate of Calverton, near Nottingham, and there fell in love with a beautiful and exceedingly industrious young lady. It was this powerful bent toward industry in his beloved, who knitted stockings by hand, which moved the good curate to invent.

Strangely enough, it was not primarily the desire to relieve his lady-love of toil which moved Lee to attempt the devising of a mechanical knitter. No, it seemed that the lady was so occupied with her knitting, and her teaching of the art to others, that she had little time to listen to his wooing. Rebuffed, the good curate reasoned that if he could invent a machine which would do this work and make hand-knitting unprofitable, she would be more accessible to his pleadings.

It is a testimony to the power of love's inspiration to report that William Lee, with absolutely no training in mechanics, and with apparently little talent for such employment, finally succeeded in devising a highly complicated machine which knitted stockings with amazing efficiency, thereby raising himself to a position as one of the world's greatest and most useful inventors.

No, sad to relate, he did not get the girl. When Lee's invention had provided her with time to listen, she listened to another man.

Jumbled Geography

It's a small world, after all. If you have a hankering to visit Siberia, Peru, or Mexico, you can find them all within the borders of the State of Indiana.

Siam and Russia are located in Ohio; and you can spend a week end in Persia, Panama, or Tripol without leaving the State of Iowa.

Strange as it may seem, Norway is in Kansas, Italy is in Texas, Java is in Virginia, and Japan is situated in North Carolina. Korea may be found in Kentucky, Scotland in Arkansas, and Spain in South Dakota.

Sweden is in Missouri, Switzerland in Florida, and Syria in Virginia. Turkey is in North Carolina, England and Wales are in Arkansas and Massachusetts, respectively; and if you search long enough you will find China in Texas.

To add to the confusion, Delaware is in Iowa, Iowa is in Louisiana, Louisiana is in Kansas, Kansas is in Alabama, and Alabama is in New York. Maryland, Ohio, Maine, and Florida are likewise in New York; but New Hampshire is in Ohio.

Of course, everyone knows that California is in Kentucky, Idaho is in Ohio, Colorado is in Texas, and Texas is in Tennessee, but it will doubtless surprise many to learn that Montana is in Arkansas, Oregon is in Illinois, and Nebraska is in Indiana.

And as we look at the record U. S. Official Postal Guide), we might note that Wyoming is in Delaware, Michigan is in North Dakota, and Arizona is over in Louisiana.

Your Choice of a Million

Although some words may be in one year and out the next, the English language is growing at a rate of about 6,000 words annually, giving us the prospect of 1,000,000 words by 1982.

A Verse for Today . . .

And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.—Gen. 1:31.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

OSTRICH

The ostrich can run 60 miles per hour. The bird lays 10 three-pound eggs, each equal to about two dozen ordinary hen eggs. Swallows stones for no apparent reason. An ostrich can hiss like a snake, roar like a lion.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cadogan, Sir Alexander (kă-dŭg'-ăn) — Britain's Permanent Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office.

Cárdenas, Lázaro (lä'-sä-rō kär'-thä-näs) — President of Mexico.

Goebbels, Joseph Paul (yō'-zĕf poul gûb'-ĕls) — German Minister of Propaganda.

Hacha, Dr. Emil (ĕ'-mĭl hä'-kä) — Czechoslovakian President of Bohemia and Moravia.

Kwaniewski, Gen. Stanislaw (stà-nyĕs'-làf kvà-nyĕf'-skė) —President of the Polish Naval League.

Le Petit, Col. Robert (rō-bâr' lĕp-tē') — Chief of the press section of the French Air Ministry.

Mauretania (mŏ'-rē-tā'-nĭ-ă) — New Cunard-White Star liner.

Naquin, Lieut. Oliver F. (properly nă'-kăn', but usually Anglicized to nā'-kwin) — Commander of the U. S. submarine Squalus.

Olivier, Laurence (ō-lĭv'-ĭ-ĕr)—Screen star.

Rieve, Emil (ā'-mĭl rē'-vė) —President of the Textile Workers' Union of America.

Rossi, Carlo (kär'-lō rôs'-sė)—Italian Consul General in Spain.

Thiele, Capt. August (ou'-gōost tē'-lė) — Naval Attaché at the German Embassy in Washington.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aydelotte, Frank (ā'-dė-lŏt) —President of Swarthmore College.

Baden-Baden (bä'-dĕn)—German resort.

Don Quixote (Spanish dōn kė-hō'-tā)—Title and hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Swiss Milkmaids

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Two sturdy farm girls of Goeschenen pause to be photographed

In Lighter Vein

Not So Much as a Bob!

Sir Percy Thompson, who was deputy chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue for many years, tells some amusing stories in the May issue of the Income-tax Payer.

Here is one about an inspector, who made inquiries as to the accounts of a hairdressing company. He asked: "Have any of the directors' fees been permanent waves?"

The accountant seized the golden opportunity to reply, "So far they haven't received a shingle between them."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Cousin of Standing Pat

History Teacher: "Who was Sitting Bull?"

Willie: "Ferdinand."

Aha!

A man had overslept one morning, and in his hurry when getting dressed for work he put his trousers on back to front.

When attempting to board a bus before it had come to a standstill, he missed his footing and fell in the roadway. On being asked by the conductor if he had hurt himself, he replied, "No, but I seem to have given myself a terrible twist."—Kentish Mercury.

The Rush

The play was a failure. After the first act many left the theater; and at the end of the second, most of the others started out.

A critic, as he rose from his seat, raised a restraining hand. "Wait!" he loudly commanded. "Women and children first!"

Party Fun

How Long?

The players in this game are asked to look for pieces of string. The string is cut in various lengths (from 4 inches to 1 foot) and hidden throughout the house before the guests arrive. Only the little ends are to be in sight.

A given time is set, and all guests begin to search. When the time is up, all are asked to sit down and tie up their pieces of string together. The one who has the longest composite string wins.—Bonnie H., Los Angeles.

Bang-Bang's the Name

By means of skillfully maneuvered long bamboo poles, with explosive caps attached to the ends, helmeted diving fishermen temporarily stun species of fish to be taken alive for study and procurable in no other way.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

After Many Days

Benson, Ariz.

A civic club here felt that it could do a service to the townspeople by sponsoring a "Kindness Month." The work the members did included taking care of children while the busy mother took the afternoon off, inviting lonely people out to dinner or carrying a tray into them, visiting or taking elderly ladies for drives, sending cards or flowers to those who were being kept busy at home for various reasons, giving praise to those who were doing some notable piece of work, and many other little kindnesses.

The women enjoyed the project so much that instead of having it for a month as they originally planned, they have now carried it on for several months.

When Mother's Day came, a number of older women received remembrances who might have been forgotten otherwise.

And now the kindnesses have started coming back to them. The president of the group, who is an active business woman, reported that one week her ironing was done for her by a neighbor, another sent her a large bouquet of flowers, another sent her fresh eggs, and so on. She said, "We have truly cast our bread upon the waters."

Odds and Ends

Gifts of Geological Time

At Ithaca, New York, there are seven beds of salt with a total thickness of 250 feet.

Center of North America

The area comprising Rugby, N. D., is known as the geographical center of North America.

Daily Quotation

IT ISN'T what you start that counts, it's what you finish.
—Anon

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dropping a Cup*

By Le Pelley

I WAS JUST TALKING WITH ONE OF THE RACE COMMITTEE. THEY WANT TO BUY OUR CAR FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES
WELL.. LET'S SELL IT.
WHY NOT — I'M TIRED OF CARS NOW.... AND ANYWAY WE HAVE OUR CUP
YOU MEAN OUR BUCKET ! JUST LOOK —!! ALL SILVER AND GOLD !!!
STICKY STANLEY CONGRATULATED ME BUT HE SAID.. "..THERE'LL BE OTHER DAYS.." ...WONDER WHAT HE MEANT..
NO TELLING ! HE PROBABLY MEANT.....
WELL, LETS GO SEE THE COMMITTEE...
SAY.. I WONDER IF WE'LL EVER HEAR OF STICKY STANLEY AGAIN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Still Stewing?*

Saw the Boss fussing out in the back yard with his big pot, again today-
"This time I'm going to build my fire without using any matches," he said
"Oh, boy! Another stew!" I thought -
And quickly brought my dinner dish -
I needn't have hurried!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Star Boarder*

By The Hagers

OUR DUDE RANCH GUESTS WOULD NOT REMAIN; THEY LEFT BY MOTORBUS AND TRAIN.
THE WUZZLEDUFF, AS I HAD FEARED, THE RANCH OF DUDES COMPLETELY CLEARED.
BUT AUNT MATILDA PUZZLED ME. DISMAYED? DOWNHEARTED? NO, NOT SHE!
THE CHOICEST OF HER GARDEN STUFF SHE PLACED BEFORE THE WUZZLEDUFF.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inventors and Consumers

Formerly inventors, like artists, starved in garrets—at least figuratively speaking—while developing the flashes of genius that would bring fame and fortune. Nowadays most inventions are brought about in highly equipped industrial laboratories by teams of natural scientists working on salaries for the corporation that prospectively will market the devices. Once a whole industry might be dominated by the idea represented in a single patent. Today there are so many millions of recorded claims to priority of invention that a manufacturer needs to control or be licensed under more than a score of patents in order to produce legally such a simple item as a milk-bottle cap.

These are some of the changes in the field of research which the Temporary National Economic Committee began to study in its hearings of last December and for which it is attempting to prescribe adjustments in the tentative report just made public by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, its chairman. Actually the recommendations seem, to the layman at least, to be rather cautiously and conservatively made, and this is in their favor.

* * *

The principal proposal of the committee in this field is that it shall be made unlawful for any patent-holder to use licenses or assignments under the patent as a means of controlling the price of the article produced, or the geographic areas in which it shall be sold in the United States, or the use that shall be made of the patented article if it be a machine for the production of other goods. This is evidently directed at such a situation as was shown to exist in the manufacture of glass bottles or containers.

There, it may be recalled, the committee learned that the Hartford-Empire Company, entirely a research and not a manufacturing organization, controlled through patents the production of 67.4 per cent of all the glass bottles or jars made in the United States, and that either it or the Owens-Illinois Corporation, with which it had a close working arrangement, collected royalties or profits on 96.6 per cent of this manufacture. Testimony was introduced tending to show that the system of patent contracts for the use of glass-working machinery made it possible for these companies to exert a profound influence on the volume of production or the pricing policies of the entire industry.

* * *

It may be said, of course, that when the Constitution gave Congress power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries," the intention was to confer monopolies as a reward for invention. This contravention of the general rule of undesirability of monopolies is defensible and right so far as it obtains for the inventor the fruits of his toil. There is no reason, however, why Congress should permit patents to be used by others as a means of restraining fair competition.

The recommendation of the Economic Committee does not go so far as some proposals that have been made to require compulsory licensing of unused patents. It does, however, provide a way of opening up production in fields where abuse is found, by proposing the resale of patent rights or licenses forfeited for misuse. This would be a civil rather than a criminal law penalty, which also seems reasonable.

This Week's Appreciation:

To every citizen, official and organization which upholds the right of dissident opinion to be heard, and specifically to the convention of the American Bar Association for supporting its committee on civil liberties. Many members of the association doubtless disapprove of the C. I. O. and of the Civil Liberties Union, yet the association has approved the work of its committee in helping those organizations to win their case against Mayor Hague of Jersey City and gain the Supreme Court's reaffirmation of constitutional free speech. This is practicing the tolerance which the committee in its brief in the Hague case called "the essence of the American system"—"tolerance not only of views that we can approve, but also tolerance of views that are inimical to our interests."

Toward Employability

One of the distressing facts about prolonged unemployment is that it tends to make men less employable. On this subject the investigations of the Unemployment Assistance Board in Great Britain are of special value, for this body is concerned with the relief of men and women who are not entitled to insurance benefits—that is to say, with persons most of whom have been long unemployed.

The Board has made close inquiry into the conditions of persons under 30 years of age, about 100,000 of whom were applicants for relief last year. A large proportion of these persons have drifted into their present position as a result of early blind-alley occupations. They reached maturity without any special training or skill, and soon found themselves "on the dole"; and the longer they were on the dole the harder it was for them to get work.

The first line of attack in this problem is to strike at the source—to check the formation of an out-of-work class. It is scarcely feasible to lay it down that no blind-alley occupation shall be permitted. There are some minor unskilled jobs which industry can hardly dispense with. But at least it can be required that for the youths who take up these jobs technical training shall be provided.

The second line of attack is to find means of reanimating men who have lost the habit of work through long periods of idleness. Some of these men have become very difficult cases. They have drifted, as the Board reports, into "a state of indifference and lassitude," and will not willingly undergo training.

For them the Board can only suggest that their acceptance of some form of training should be made a condition before they are given relief. But most of the men under 30 are still potentially efficient workers. If employers could be persuaded to give them jobs they would soon recover their efficiency. It is suggested that to subsidize employers to keep them working till they are fit again—as in some cases is already done—might accomplish much.

Britain's Young Conscripts

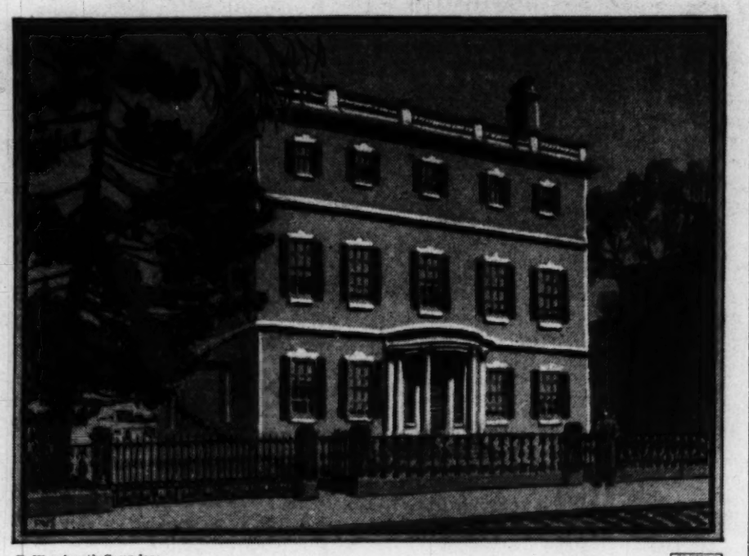
Conscription in Great Britain is now being put to its first practical test. Over the week end the first batch of men called to the colors—over 30,000—reported for duty. From civilian life these young men of 20 pass for the first time into the unfamiliar atmosphere of the army. They find themselves subject to orders which must be obeyed; they will learn military discipline; they will be subject to military law. For six months they must accustom themselves to a routine which, for better or worse, will leave on their thought an impression never to be forgotten.

The military authorities whose duty it is to lay down the fundamentals governing the training of this civilian army are aware of the dangers of harsh militarism. They have issued instructions for the benefit of commanding officers and their subordinates urging them to remember that the militiamen are "at an impressionable age," and that results, good or bad, will largely depend on the example set by the regular Army. The sergeant, so often depicted on the screen and in the comic papers, who relies on rudeness, bullying, and sarcasm, is to have no place in the modern army. The newcomers are to be treated with consideration and gradually initiated into their duties. Discipline is to be tempered with humanity, and it is to be a first duty of officers to consider the well-being of the men under their command.

It remains to be seen how far these wise counsels will in practise be heeded, and the spirit of them carried out. It will have to be remembered that men of many types seldom before found in the army in peace time will be brought together in close companionship. For six months class distinctions will have to disappear. No advantage of any kind will be given to men who have been to the public schools. If they have been through the Officers Training Corps at those schools they will not receive preferential treatment though they should gain advantage from such previous training, since it will enable them the sooner to qualify for higher grades, and so to become non-commissioned officers. But there are to be no gradations in the militia except those which arise from proved ability.

The army is to be as democratic as an army can be. Fitness and capacity will alone confer privileges. A great experiment is being made in which Great Britain has to show how it can turn its youths into soldiers without turning them into totalitarians.

Samuel McIntire, Gentleman



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Estate of John Gardner, Esq., Salem, Massachusetts, Samuel McIntire, Architect

For more than a century, even in Salem, it has been a common practice to say that little is known of Samuel McIntire. Yet anyone who today, as in all the years past, cares to look in the Essex County (Massachusetts) probate records, book 380, page 367, can obtain a comprehensive glimpse of a man who declined to be limited by the finances of a laboring man's family or the rather rigid neo-caste society of a Puritan community; a man who persisted in educating himself not only in one fine art and a profession, but approached in a degree that old Greek ideal of turning a polished facet to interests of his friends whatever they might be.

Moreover, a study of McIntire's probate record, together with such fragments of information as have come to us from Bentley's diary and similar sources, discloses a man who assisted his neighbors in breaking free from a stifling sense of narrow aspiration and pleasure, and exerted an incalculable influence on the way Americans lived.

The central facts surrounding Samuel McIntire are known. He was born in Salem, Jan. 16, 1757, the son of a housewright. He learned the trade quite early, learned how to build solid houses, but not pretty houses; for the houses of Sam's boyhood were not attractive. Some were many gabled affairs, like that House of the Seven Gables down on Turner Street; others were gambrel-roof affairs of the style popular in England.

* * *

Sam didn't like them. Instead, he liked to haunt the shipyards; he liked to watch old Mr. Hawkes rig the ships at Mr. Derby's wharf. He liked to sit on the countinghouse steps, a block of wood and a knife in hand.

Most folks called it whittling, but Rev. William Bentley, pastor of East Church, looked at the little ships and figures and called them Art. It was Bentley who persuaded Sam he should develop his abilities seriously; it was Bentley who introduced young Sam to the world of books and helped him learn to read; it was Bentley who guided him away from focusing all his effort on one subject.

Sam learned to draw a little. His plans show this. They are made with a nicety of detail, although he was not the master of perspective that Bulfinch or Thomas Jefferson was. What is more important in his development as an urbane citizen was the fact that with little help except his own determined application he became an accomplished musician. His probate record discloses that he owned an organ, a fine instrument, eight feet in height, it is described, with ten barrels. He also lists "a fine toned spinnet and a good violin."

These facts forever belie that impression of McIntire, which somehow has gotten around, that he was an odd little retiring sort of carpenter who mysteriously was endowed with a remarkable talent, and, simultaneously, with the unbounded confidence of his wealthy fellow townsmen who without hesitancy furnished the money for his houses.

It was only natural that as young Sam pursued the art of wood working, the books should lead him to that ultimate application of wood artistry, namely, house building. He obtained a copy of Paine's English architecture, and actually taught himself French so he could study two volumes on French building. His probate list also discloses that he owned a copy of Ware's book and a Paladia Architecture, the latter probably well thumbed, for he notes after its title, "the best kind."

His chief vocation at this period was in carving figureheads for Salem vessels. They were generally well liked and the moderate success he enjoyed from this art as well as the friends he made among the educated class with his scholarship and music doubtless tended to give him the social graces of gentlemen of that period.

Bentley, very proud of his protégé, adds that McIntire had "a fine person, a majestic appearance, calm countenance, great self command and amiable temper."

* * *

Thus equipped, opportunity was not long withheld from young Sam. In 1772, the year he was twenty-five, a sea captain named Jerathmeel Peirce came home from a successful voyage and decided he wanted a house. In some way he revolved into Sam's orbit and the result was a house such as had never been seen in the New World before. It was simple, unadorned, after the Georgian style, but bore little resemblance to what had been seen of the Georgian on this side of the water up to that time. It is still standing in Federal Street, that Peirce house, white clapboarded, lavishly simple, if those words serve to convey a picture of a house that seems at first to be all plain surfaces, but on closer study reveals rich decoration. The Peirce house took years to build. The hand carving that went into it was prodigious; but it established Sam's vogue as Salem's premier builder, and opened that era which was to find its fullest expression in Chestnut Street, the Elias Hasket Derby mansion, and—as possibly his best brick house—the one known now as the Pingree House. It stands next to the Essex Institute in Essex Street, being maintained as a part of that museum.

McIntire built it for Captain John Gardner, a nephew of the senior Derby, in 1804. Typical of McIntire is the white marble band marking each floor level, and the shortened third-story windows. Both devices lent an illusion of breadth and lowness to the houses which were actually rather high and narrow.

If you will look at it for a moment you will see the severity and repression and abhorrence of ostentation that were characteristic of the Puritan sense; but breaking through this plainness you will see a hint of the bigness and expansiveness and love of luxury that were burgeoning in the new nation. Perhaps it is this subtle balance between primness and elegance which furnishes McIntire's continuing charm.

R. R. M.

Thoughts on a Summer Day

I shall take my hand, and pretending,
Make true my power to brush away this room,
This dull and orderly precision,
And the quadrangle of stone cut by the window.
There shall be just behind this fabrication
A bright, singing sea,
Stones warm to the hand under a June sun,
And a small dog
Worrying the great white bone
Of a wave breaking.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The President Chooses Calmness

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

President Roosevelt took a very important decision last Friday. For one of the few times in his presidential career that this correspondent can recall, he took a cautious rather than an aggressive decision. And that event may be tremendously important in the long-range development of Mr. Roosevelt's political present and future.

Specifically, the President decided—contrary to good reports of what he was intending to do—not to pitch into Congress for its refusal of his Neutrality Law changes, but instead accepted the decision with reasoned arguments for its ultimate reversal. The disappointment among the President's political adversaries was immense. They have welcomed the fiery messages and statements with which he has greeted previous congressional defeats. They knew that Congress got increasingly intractable as the President waxed violent. And Mr. Roosevelt's forceful state of mind, waxing hotter through all last week, had become one of the major political facts of the capital.

But, at the crucial moment, the President fooled his opponents. He calmed. He accepted the advice and arguments of Cordell Hull, and permitted his firm but placating Secretary of State to conduct the neutrality discussion. There was no abuse of recalcitrant Senators, no scolding of purgee-Senators George and Gillette, who tipped the balance against the President. The way was definitely left open, therefore, for constructive working out of a compromise on foreign policy—erection of a foreign policy on which President and Congress can agree. Nothing was more sorely needed, nothing is likely more to reassure the American people.

* * *

If President Roosevelt has really learned a lesson in this episode, the future consequences may be tremendous. For of late, Mr. Roosevelt was his own greatest difficulty, it had seemed to some observers. Obviously working and living under a strain, he was "pressing", as they say in golf, and getting nowhere. Now tempers and results may improve. He is, however, unlikely to get neutrality legislation changed in this session. But he has avoided another violent and perhaps damaging dispute with Congress in the face and eyes of Berlin and Rome.

The President's decision to take the calmer course finished a week all in the opposite direction. Just the afternoon before things turned calm, he had issued his sharp criticism of the United Press. Two days earlier, he had scolded the press for placing political interpretations on the appointment of an admitted presidential candidate, Paul V. McNutt, to the job which has contact with more Americans than any other subordinate post under the New Deal.

Somebody then gave the President some excellent advice, or he recalled his earlier political technique, took a deep breath, and handed neutrality over to Cordell Hull. Now this important question, as it is carried before public opinion, will not be entirely a flaming dispute between President and Congress, but a rational issue to be discussed in civil fashion.

And when the President crosses the continent, a few weeks hence, in all probability he will eschew—as he likes to do—all outward earmarks of politics, and will simply be the Chief Executive on an "inspection" trip. Such an attitude, it is needless to remark, is the best kind of politics. A benevolent "Great White Father" wins a good many more votes and approvals than an eager and perspiring political candidate. That is precisely why Paul V. McNutt's new job is so useful politically. When he travels, as he inevitably will, it will be as a "Great Humanitarian," looking after the welfare of the underprivileged, all the way from the CCC boys and NYA beneficiaries, to the recipients of enlarging social security checks. And if there could be a more effective spring-board for a presidential candidate anxious to line up the mass vote, it would be hard to devise.

* * *

It now appears that Congress will adjourn in two weeks or a bit more. The lending bill is the major task remaining, and while this measure may be cut up considerably some of it seems likely to pass. Other remaining matters are the third deficiency appropriation bill, the amendments to social security, the Hatch Bill against political activities of officeholders, and the new housing appropriations. The first of these routine. The social security amendments are in a messy status now, but two objectionable amendments put in by Senate and House respectively ought to cancel one another out, in which case the result would be satisfactory. The Hatch Bill is also tangled up, with a pro-Roosevelt group seeking to weaken its curbs on politics-in-relief, while an anti-Roosevelt group, not all of which is necessarily much purer in politics, is trying to put through the original and salutary restrictions. The Housing Bill, with concessions to rural housing just introduced, seems in better shape than a week ago.

Nothing in this program should delay adjournment very long. And the legislators are eager to get home, yet not in a tearing hurry. There is always the prospect of a European war crisis, in which case Congress would prefer to be in Washington. Bills to restore the prevailing wage on WPA projects have now been dropped by some of their sponsors on the strong and interesting ground that the current wave of strikes makes it "inopportune" to press them. Friends of Labor in Congress thus take the stand that they will not appear to encourage intimidation through strikes. This precedent may have sweeping effects; possibly Congress will be encouraged to spurn intimidation from other pressure groups.

Summing it all up, the air is distinctly clearer than it was a week ago.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Housing Shortage—Where Is It"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter recently published, "Et Als" asks if it is true that there is a housing shortage, and quotes his own case, near Boston, where an apartment has been vacant for half a year. He says that the building is for two families, and would sell for $10,000.

If we assume the usual allowance for taxes, interest forgone, maintenance, depreciation, and heating, it seems likely that the rental which would carry the apartment offered would be about $65 per month.

Thus we quickly find that "Et Als" is offering a relatively high priced commodity in the way of housing. In times gone by, when the home was the sole center of family life, people were willing to pay a fairly large proportion of their running expenses for rent, and "Et Als" no doubt had no difficulty securing tenants.

New times and new ways have shifted the focus. People spend their time outside the home. Entertaining is done in clubs, restaurants, theaters, or automobiles. Competition for the tenant's dollar is now offered by a more varied array of goods and services which yield satisfaction than ever before.

Most of us are now preferring to spend a smaller proportion of our monthly budget for rent, so as to participate in life in the modern manner. We choose not to pay a rent of $65; we pay $45, and use the difference for getting fun. "Et Als" has misjudged his market. Let him offer a product in tune with the times.

Turning to his expressed doubt of the need of the government's housing program, it is necessary only to point out that Washington officials have not claimed that there is a shortage of $65 apartments. As far as I know, they are not attempting to compete with "Et Als" in offering housing at anywhere near that figure. They are in competition with him to the same degree that a Chevrolet salesman is competing with a Cadillac salesman.

"Et Als" makes a final naïve complaint—that his property cost $14,000 and is now worth only $10,000! Let him consult any good textbook on economics. I am sure he will find a study of depreciation of physical goods and of changing price levels helpful.

Nashua, N. H. FRONT PORCH ECONOMIST

"Commencement Address"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just want you to know how thoroughly I enjoyed the editorial titled "Commencement Address."

It seems that many people in this country are beginning to realize that business men, after all, are rather substantial citizens.

Fortunately, it is beginning to dawn upon the public that the average employer is a man trying to work out his own salvation. He has built his house upon rock instead of sand. He has believed and still believes the Bible teachings that "as ye sow, so shall ye reap," and that "willful waste makes woeful want." With all the fortitude that he can muster, he has carried on—taking some awful punishment at the hands of politicians.

There isn't any easy way to permanent business success. The employer pays the price in right living, sound management, disciplined and intensive application, honest and conscientious regard for the Golden Rule in all of his relationships with customers, employees and public—or he doesn't survive. He is tremendously interested in rendering a service that is superior to that offered by others—more interested in this than in the accumulation of wealth. The spirit of competition is in him, the desire for constant betterment and improvement.

Good wages, the right kind of working conditions, fair dealing with all—the average employer believes in them, provides them, practices them. And it's because we have been blessed with many such employers that this nation has prospered, grown great and set an example for the whole world. F. E.

Detroit, Mich.

An Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would congratulate you on several counts as follows:

1. For the new and more readable type face which I am sure is a great boon to all of your readers.

2. For the general excellency of your typography as recognized in the N. W. Ayer competition.

3. For your wonderful new column The World's Day.

4. For your generous use of pictorial subjects.

5. For your fine promotion of peace.

6. For your unwavering policy of featuring and emphasizing the good in the world and your fearless exposés of much that would oppose Principle.

I consider the Monitor well worth the subscription price. The privilege is indeed mine to help support such a great and far-reaching potent influence for good throughout the world. G. H.

San Francisco, Calif.

War Materials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans as a people make a mockery of democracy. We prate of justice and peace, yet cripple our sister democracies through the Neutrality Act, and make money out of the agony of millions of innocent Chinese, and the destruction of the world's oldest and greatest civilization. America's contribution to China's ruin is $300,000,000 yearly in war materials to Japan. H. V. G.

Newton Center, Mass.

Wheat at 70 Cents a Bushel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the fact that your influential newspaper is read throughout the world, this Canadian reader would appreciate the privilege of drawing the attention of wheat-growers everywhere to the following words in a front page story from Ottawa in the Monitor: "Wheatgrowers will receive a guaranteed minimum price of 70 cents a bushel. . . ."

May I point out to the far-away reader that said figure of "70 cents" is only for the top grade of the breadgrain (No. 1 Northern Wheat) delivered at the Lakehead or Pacific coast terminals—with appropriate "spreads" for the lower grades.

Last year the Wheat Board's "guaranteed minimum" for No. 1 Northern was 10 cents higher—i. e., 80 cents a bushel—and I think that the following paragraph from a recent submission, of the Western Committee on Markets and Agricultural Readjustment, to the Dominion Government (Ottawa) will highlight the difference between the Wheat Board's "guaranteed minimum" and the cash which actually accrues to the wheat-grower:

> "An 80-cent price, which is equivalent this year to a farm price of about 57 cents for average grades, will not permit payment of debt on the average farm, except in cases of better than average yields, or at the expense of a serious reduction in the standards of living in western farm homes—but it will help to carry the wheat farmer and the wheat industry through a crisis."

Obviously, at today's Wheat Board "guaranteed minimum" of 70 cents for No. 1 Northern at the terminals, this will mean a farm price of less than 50 cents a bushel for the average farmer on the average grade. That difference of 20 cents a bushel is of vast importance to the primary producers' purchasing power.

Toronto, Can. ONTARIO GROWER

Covered Bridges in California

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of the Monitor an editorial on "Covered Bridge Comeback" states that "there is at least one such bridge in California."

May I call your attention to a book recently published by the University of California Press entitled: "The Covered Bridges of California," by S. Griswold Morley. In this book there are descriptions and photographs of 29 such bridges at present existing in California and the author states that construction has not ceased.

As late as 1934 one was built on Sprowl River, and in 1936 two others on Elk River.

It is interesting to note that these bridges are mostly built where there is no snowfall; the reason for the roof is that "it is the cheapest preservative for wooden trusses." These bridges are of the same type as those in New England.

(MRS.) GRACE T. FARQUHAR

Berkeley, Calif.